

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.
Cairo City Health Inspectorate.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the year 1923.

Government Press, Cairo, 1926.

To be obtained, either directly or through any Bookseller,
from the GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, Ministry of
Finance, Dawawin P.O., Cairo.

Price - - - - - P.T. 20.

6540

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Cairo City, for the Year 1923.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

The mid year population of Cairo for 1923, as estimated by the Statistical Department, was 791,000 consisting of 721,429 Egyptians and 69,571 Foreigners.

To this population should be added that of the area around Helwân proper which is administered by the inspectorate for all public health purposes, except the registration of births and deaths.

This population, which has been estimated at 30,230, added to that of Cairo, amounts to 821,230, and it is on this total that our zymotic charts are based.

The district distribution of the population is estimated as follows:—

District.	Population.
Mûsky...	24,600
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500
Ezbekîya	59,100
Darb el Ahmar	70,400
'Abdîn...	62,200
Saiyedâ Zeinab	79,500
Helwân	11,600 (41,830)*
Khalîfa	56,100
Gamâliya	65,700
Shubra	86,700
Bulâq...	96,900
Old Cairo	33,600
Wâyli	77,100
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	791,000 (821,230)*

* This includes the area around Helwân, *i.e.* 30,230.

(b) BIRTHS.

During 1923 the total number of births which occurred in Cairo was 41,309. Of this total 40,471 were Egyptian and 838 foreign births. The annual birth-rate was therefore 52.2 per thousand of population as compared with 53.5 in the previous year.

For the quinquennial period ending in 1923 the mean annual birth rate was 48.6 the highest rate being 53.5 in 1922 and the lowest in 1919 was 42.0 per thousand of population.

The highest district birth-rate was in Old Cairo where there were 66.8 births per thousand of population whilst the lowest rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 36.2.

Still-Births.—During 1923, 1,191 children were born dead: of these 1,177 were of Egyptian parentage and 14 of foreign. This gives a rate of 2.9 still-births per hundred births as compared with 3.1 in 1922 and 3.4 in 1921.

TABLE I.—DISTRICT BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1923		1922		1921	
	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.
Ezbekîya	2,142	36·2	2,222	34·5	2,016	35·1
Helwân	432	37·2	446	38·8	416	36·8
‘Abdîn	2,455	39·5	2,612	42·5	2,411	39·6
Mûsky	1,003	40·8	1,055	43·6	930	38·9
Darb el Ahmar	3,302	46·9	3,292	47·4	3,011	44·0
Wâyli	3,975	51·6	3,954	52·2	3,385	45·1
Saiyeda Zeinab	4,073	51·2	4,196	53·6	3,829	49·6
Bâb el Sha‘riya	3,482	51·6	3,584	54·1	3,147	48·3
Shubra	5,014	57·8	4,844	57·1	4,127	49·5
Khalîfa	3,254	58·0	3,262	59·1	2,836	52·2
Gamâliya	3,527	53·7	3,597	61·6	3,387	53·8
Old Cairo	2,246	66·8	2,086	63·0	1,919	59·2
Bulâq	6,404	66·1	6,446	68·0	5,500	59·1
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	41,309	52·2	41,596	53·5	36,914	48·2

(c) DEATHS.

During 1923, a total of 28,806 deaths occurred in Cairo. Of these however 650 were deaths of non-residents, leaving 28,156 for Cairo proper.

This gives an annual death-rate of 35·6 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 34·3 for 1922 and 30·8 for 1921.

For the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual rate was 37·5 per thousand with a maximum during the period of 41·4 in 1919 and a minimum of 30·8 in 1921. The lowest mortality occurred in Ezbekîya with a death-rate of 25·9 per thousand as against 22·7 per thousand in 1922 and 21·2 in 1921.

The highest district mortality was in Old Cairo with a death-rate of 49·0 per thousand of population as compared with 46·4 in 1922 and 36·7 in 1921.

Out of the total number of 28,156 for Cairo proper, 27,570 were deaths of Egyptians and 586 of foreigners.

TABLE II.—DISTRICT DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1923		1922		1921	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
Ezbekîya	1,532	25·9	1,460	22·7	1,219	21·2
Helwân	318	27·4	280	24·3	253	22·4
‘Abdîn	1,734	27·9	1,804	29·3	1,629	26·8
Mûsky	694	28·2	679	28·1	630	26·4
Darb el Ahmar	2,260	32·1	2,215	31·9	2,052	30·0
Wâyli	2,715	35·2	2,482	32·7	2,356	31·4
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,608	32·8	2,622	33·5	2,267	29·4
Bâb el Sha‘riya	2,327	34·5	2,153	32·5	1,972	30·3
Shubra	3,192	36·8	2,968	35·0	2,609	31·3
Khalîfa	2,091	37·3	2,233	40·4	1,931	35·6
Gamâliya	2,454	37·3	2,120	36·3	1,902	30·2
Old Cairo	1,645	49·0	1,536	46·4	1,188	36·7
Bulâq	4,586	47·3	4,140	43·7	3,555	38·2
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	28,156	35·6	26,692	34·3	23,563	30·8

Chart I shows the maximum, minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1918–1922 with the weekly death-rates for 1923 per thousand of population.

(d) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

9,495 children under one year of age died during 1923 giving an infantile mortality of 230 per thousand births for the whole city as compared with 239 in 1922 and 220 in 1921. In addition there were 227 deaths of infants coming from outside Cairo and who died in various public institutions.

During the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual infantile mortality rate was 236 per thousand births.

The highest rate during this period was 255 in 1920 and the lowest 220 in 1921.

As regards the various districts of the city the lowest infantile mortality rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 181 infantile deaths per thousand births. Of the 9,495 deaths of children under the age of one year occurring in 1923, 9,410 were deaths of Egyptian infants and 85 of foreigners.

TABLE III.—DISTRICT INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER THOUSAND BIRTHS.

DISTRICT.	1923	1922	1921
Ezbekîya	181	189	173
Helwân	236	186	173
'Abdîn	215	240	200
Mûsky	206	203	181
Darb el Ahmar	234	238	226
Wâily	226	229	219
Saiyeda Zeinab	185	218	204
Bâb el Sha'riya	219	215	225
Shubra	229	238	208
Khalîfa	235	248	249
Gamaliya	231	211	211
Old Cairo	295	356	245
Bulâq	264	273	250
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	230	239	220

Chart II shows the weekly infantile death-rates for 1923 as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean weekly rates for the period 1918–1922 per 100 births.

Chart III shows the principal causes of infantile deaths in 1923.

Chart IV.—This chart shows the relationship between infantile mortality from Diarrhoea and temperature.

The temperature curves shown are two, the minimum temperature and the average maximum temperature.

There is a tendency amongst the uninformed to take the view that because hygienic conditions are not better, the health authority is almost entirely to blame for the fearful infant mortality that prevails during the summer months. It is therefore of interest to note the following extract from an Article entitled "Summer Diarrhoea in Infancy," by Dr. Pearson of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London:—

Summer Diarrhœa in Infancy.

“ The points of general agreement are that bad hygiene, bottle-feeding, and heat, all have a positive influence in promoting the disease.

“ Children in their first year are the chief sufferers, the highest mortality occurring in the last nine months of this period.

“ Although bad hygiene and bottle-feeding exist at all times, yet diarrhœa is only prevalent in the hot months ; hence we must regard a high temperature as a factor of great importance. The rise in mortality from diarrhœa occurring yearly in most cities, beginning in July and reaching its maximum in August or September, is very striking. Observations have shown that this increase occurs when the atmospheric temperature becomes sustained day and night above 60° F. (15.6°C.). An exact explanation cannot be given, but probably heat exerts its effect in several ways ; first by depressing vitality, thus lowering the power of resistance and lessening tolerance for food ; and secondly, by favouring the growth of micro-organisms both within and without the body.”

If such is the case in the cooler countries of Europe, infantile mortality in sub-tropical countries may always be expected to be very high during the hot season, however great the improvements that may be effected in hygiene.

From the chart it will be seen that from the second week of May until the last week in October, the temperature did not fall below 15.6°.

It will be noticed also that the onset of the heat is accompanied by a very sudden enormous increase in infant mortality that decreases later on although the temperature may still remain high. The most probable explanation of this is that ailing and weakly children at once fall victims and only the stronger children survive until the later summer months.

Table IV shows the comparative mid-year population and vital statistics of Cairo from 1911-1923.

Table V shows the population and vital statistics of the various districts of Cairo for 1923.

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE MID-YEAR POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO, 1911 TO 1923.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile death-rates per Thousand Births.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.
1911 ...	693,806	27,981	40.3	10,414	323	32,195	46.4
1912 ...	704,956	26,385	37.4	9,549	303	31,655	44.8
1913 ...	715,609	26,413	36.9	9,250	292	31,599	44.1
1914 ...	725,670	26,128	36.0	8,875	283	31,314	43.1
1915 ...	733,423	32,554	44.3	9,592	320	29,933	40.8
1916 ...	740,000	28,320	38.3	9,208	295	31,170	42.1
1917 ...	749,000	26,804	35.8	8,248	262	31,442	42.0
1918 ...	760,008	37,568	49.4	9,242	329	28,047	36.9
1919 ...	761,525	31,547	41.4	7,621	238	31,974	42.0
1920 ...	761,300	27,619	36.3	9,164	255	35,984	47.3
1921 ...	765,200	23,563	30.8	8,109	220	36,914	48.2
1922 ...	777,500	26,692	34.3	9,954	239	41,596	53.5
1923 ...	791,000	28,156	35.6	9,495	230	41,309	52.2

TABLE V.—THE POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality Rate per Thousand Births.
Mûsky	24,600	694	28·2	1,003	40·8	207	206
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500	2,327	34·5	3,482	51·6	763	219
Ezbekîya	59,100	1,532	25·9	2,142	36·2	388	181
'Abdîn	62,200	1,734	27·9	2,455	39·5	527	215
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	2,608	32·8	4,073	51·2	755	185
Khalifa	56,100	2,091	37·3	3,254	58·0	765	235
Helwân	11,600	318	27·4	432	37·2	102	236
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	2,260	32·1	3,302	46·9	774	234
Gamâliya	65,700	2,454	37·3	3,527	53·7	815	231
Shubra	86,700	3,192	38·6	5,014	57·8	1,148	229
Bulâq	96,900	4,586	47·3	6,404	66·1	1,688	264
Old Cairo	33,600	1,645	49·0	2,246	66·8	663	295
Wâyli	77,100	2,715	35·2	3,975	51·6	900	226
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	791,000	28,156	35·6	41,309	52·2	9,495	230

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total for all infectious diseases reported during 1923 was 4,780 which includes 106 cases coming from outside Cairo so that the total for Cairo proper was 4,674 as compared with 4,740 in 1922.

Out of this total 3,189 with a mortality of 986 were cases belonging to the eight principal diseases.

The remainder include 833 cases of influenza, 97 of whooping cough, 106 of mumps, 24 of tetanus, 5 of Malta fever, 11 of encephalitis lethargica, 10 of rabies, 50 of puerperal fever and 295 of chicken pox.

The rate per thousand of population for the eight principal diseases was 3,880 as compared with 3,165 in 1922 whilst the rate of deaths to cases was 30.9 per cent as against 33.3 in the previous year. See Tables VI, VII with Fig. 1, VIII and IX.

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914 TO 1923.

YEAR.	Eight Principal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total No. of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from the eighth Principal Diseases.	Ratio of Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death-rates of eight Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases Recorded per cent.
1914	4,878	405	5,283	1,610	6,722	2.218	33.0
1915	5,744	409	6,153	2,365	7,831	3.224	41.1
1916	6,771	412	7,183	2,836	9,150	3.832	41.8
1917	4,304	672	4,976	1,608	9,746	2.146	37.4
1918	8,268	614	8,882	3,397	10,535	4.328	41.1
1919	9,164	708	9,872	3,970	11,659	5.051	43.3
1920	4,838	2,144	6,982	1,493	6,155	1.899	30.9
1921	2,026	2,733	4,759	599	2,550	0.754	29.6
1922	2,555	2,185	4,740	850	3,165	1.053	33.3
1923	3,189	1,485	4,674	986	3,883	1.200	30.9

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky	24,600	85	3.455	17	0.691	20.0
Bâb el Shâ'riya	67,500	122	1.807	36	0.533	29.5
Ezbekîya	59,100	250	4.230	40	0.676	16.0
'Abdîn	62,200	295	4.742	53	0.852	18.0
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	372	4.679	113	1.421	30.4
Khalîfa	56,100	168	2.994	70	1.247	41.7
Helwân	41,830	91	2.175	12	0.286	13.2
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	204	2.897	76	1.079	37.2
Gamâliya	65,700	214	3.257	137	2.085	64.0
Shubra	86,700	369	2.456	85	0.980	23.0
Bulâq	96,900	482	4.974	244	2.518	50.6
Old Cairo	33,600	82	2.440	42	1.250	51.2
Wâyli	77,100	455	5.901	61	0.791	13.4
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	3,189	3.883	986	1.200	30.9

TABLE VIII.—EIGHT PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1919 TO 1923.

Estimated mid-year population in 1919=785,954.

„ „ „ 1920=785,941.
 „ „ „ 1921=794,225.
 „ „ „ 1922=807,090.
 „ „ „ 1923=821,230.

DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Smallpox {	1919	1,455	1.851	494	0.628	33.9
	1920	157	0.199	50	0.063	31.8
	1921	5	0.006	1	0.001	20.0
	1922	24	0.029	10	0.012	41.7
	1923	28	0.034	13	0.015	46.4
Measles {	1919	719	0.914	316	0.402	43.9
	1920	1,325	1.685	404	0.514	30.5
	1921	282	0.355	108	0.135	38.3
	1922	982	1.216	332	0.411	33.8
	1923	1,418	1.726	452	0.550	31.8
Scarlet fever {	1919	39	0.049	4	0.005	10.3
	1920	39	0.049	4	0.005	10.3
	1921	66	0.083	2	0.002	3.0
	1922	68	0.084	2	0.002	2.9
	1923	29	0.035	3	0.003	11.1
Diphtheria {	1919	484	0.615	150	0.190	31.0
	1920	329	0.418	77	0.097	23.4
	1921	438	0.551	124	0.156	28.3
	1922	418	0.517	146	0.180	34.9
	1923	619	0.753	194	0.236	31.3
Typhoid fever {	1919	1,383	1.759	345	0.438	24.9
	1920	925	1.176	215	0.273	23.2
	1921	669	0.842	151	0.190	22.6
	1922	859	1.064	226	0.280	26.3
	1923	969	1.179	242	0.294	25.0
Typhus fever {	1919	4,825	6.139	2,629	3.344	54.5
	1920	1,606	2.043	705	0.897	43.9
	1921	385	0.484	200	0.251	51.9
	1922	183	0.226	124	0.153	67.8
	1923	112	0.136	77	0.093	68.7
Relapsing fever {	1919	236	0.300	20	0.025	8.5
	1920	429	0.545	23	0.029	5.4
	1921	167	0.210	8	0.010	4.8
	1922	13	0.016	4	0.004	30.8
	1923	2	0.002	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever {	1919	23	0.029	12	0.015	52.2
	1920	28	0.035	15	0.019	53.4
	1921	14	0.017	5	0.006	35.7
	1922	8	0.009	6	0.007	75.0
	1923	12	0.014	5	0.006	41.7
TOTALS {	1919	9,164	11.659	3,970	5.051	43.3
	1920	4,838	6.155	1,493	1.899	30.9
	1921	2,026	2.550	599	0.754	29.6
	1922	2,555	3.165	850	1.053	33.3
	1923	3,189	3.883	986	1.200	30.9

TABLE IX.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	SMALLPOX.		RELAPSING FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		MEASLES.		TOTALS.					
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.				
Mûsky...	24,600	—	—	—	3	1	29	7	2	—	19	6	32	3	85	17		
Bâb el Shâ'riyya...	67,500	1	1	—	6	4	47	3	1	1	19	6	48	21	122	36		
Ezbekîya	59,100	1	1	—	3	1	122	14	3	—	43	8	76	16	250	40		
‘Abdîn	62,200	—	—	—	6	4	103	24	7	1	53	14	126	10	295	53		
Saiyeda Zeinab...	79,500	—	—	—	3	2	17	10	115	25	1	—	91	28	145	48		
Khalîfa	56,100	3	1	—	—	13	11	42	19	—	—	51	17	59	22	168	70	
Helwân	41,830	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	13	3	58	6	91	12		
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	9	3	1	—	—	13	7	51	7	—	—	50	23	80	36		
Gamâliyya	65,700	5	3	—	1	—	30	27	5	1	—	—	28	16	121	86		
Shubra	86,700	—	—	—	2	1	8	5	104	21	6	1	74	16	175	41		
Bulâq	96,900	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	117	77	1	—	58	27	302	138	
Old Cairo	33,600	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	24	11	—	—	29	17	24	11		
Wâyli	77,100	5	3	—	—	3	1	7	4	171	26	6	—	91	13	172	14	
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	821,230	28	13	2	—	—	12	5	112	77	969	242	29	3	619	194	1,418	452	3,189	986		
Extra urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	7		
TOTALS	28	13	3	—	13	5	122	78	995	246	29	3	625	196	1,429	452	3,244	993

Smallpox.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 28 as against 24 in the previous year.

The rate of cases per thousand of population was 0.034.

There were 13 deaths from this disease, 10 of which were diagnosed after death. The death-rate per thousand of population was 0.015 and the ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 46.4 All had been vaccinated with the exception of one which was only one month old. See Table X with Fig. 11 and Chart V.

TABLE X.—SMALLPOX CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	24,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500	1	0.014	1	0.014	100
Ezbekîya	59,100	1	0.016	1	0.016	100
'Abdin	62,200	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	56,100	3	0.053	1	0.017	33.3
Helwân	41,830	1	0.023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	9	0.127	3	0.042	33.3
Gamâliya	65,700	5	0.076	3	0.045	60
Shubra	86,700	—	—	—	—	—
Bulâq	96,900	2	0.020	1	0.010	50
Old Cairo	33,600	1	0.029	—	—	—
Wâyli	77,100	5	0.064	3	0.038	60
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	28	0.034	13	0.015	46

Measles.—The total number of cases recorded in 1923 was 1,418; this gives a rate of 1.726 per thousand of population.

There were 452 deaths from this disease all of which were diagnosed after death with the exception of one. This is an indication that a large number of cases of this disease was never declared but recorded.

The death-rate per thousand of population was therefore 0.550 whilst the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 31.9 per cent. This latter figure obviously does not represent the true case mortality.

The highest case rate occurred in Bulâq with 3.116 per 1,000 of population.

The largest ratio of deaths to cases was in Gamâliya being 71.1 per cent. See Table XI Fig. 3 and Chart VI.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	24,600	32	1.300	3	0.121	9.4
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500	48	0.711	21	0.311	43.7
Ezbekîya	59,100	76	1.285	16	0.270	21.0
'Abdin	62,200	126	2.025	10	0.160	7.9
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	145	1.823	48	0.603	33.1
Khalifa	56,100	59	1.051	22	0.392	37.3
Helwân	41,830	58	1.386	6	0.143	10.3
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	80	1.136	36	0.511	45.0
Gamâliya	65,700	121	1.841	86	1.308	71.1
Shubra	86,700	175	2.018	41	0.472	23.4
Bulâq	96,900	302	3.116	138	1.424	45.7
Old Cairo	33,600	24	0.714	11	0.327	45.8
Wâyli	77,100	172	2.230	14	0.181	8.1
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	1,418	1.726	452	0.550	31.9

Scarlet Fever.—There were 29 cases notified during the year as compared with 68 in 1922 whilst the number of deaths from this disease was 3.

This gives a case rate and death rate per thousand of population of 0.035 and 0.003 respectively whilst the percentage of deaths to cases recorded was 10.3 per cent.

Of the total number of cases 6 were Egyptians the other being 8 English, 2 French, 5 Syrians, 3 Jews, 3 Armenians, 1 Russian and 1 Portuguese. See Table XII, Fig. 4 and Chart VII.

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky...	24,600	2	0.081	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya...	67,500	1	0.014	1	0.014	100.0
Ezbekîya ...	59,100	3	0.050	—	—	—
‘Abdîn...	62,200	7	0.112	1	0.016	14.3
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	79,500	1	0.012	—	—	—
Khalifa ...	56,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân ...	41,830	1	0.023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya ...	65,700	1	0.015	—	—	—
Shubra ...	86,700	6	0.069	1	0.011	16.7
Bulâq ...	96,900	1	0.010	—	—	—
Old Cairo ...	33,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli ...	77,100	6	0.077	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	29	0.035	3	0.003	10.3

Diphtheria.—The total number of cases recorded in 1923 was 619 as compared with 418 in 1922 and 438 in 1921. This gives a rate of 0.753 per thousand of population.

The total number of deaths was 194 giving a death rate of 0.236 per thousand of population and a ratio of 31.3 per hundred cases notified.

Out of the total deaths 168 were found dead.

The highest case rate occurred in Wâyli being 1.180 per thousand of population. See Table XIII, Fig. 5 and Chart VIII.

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky...	24,600	19	0.772	6	0.243	31.6
Bâb el Sha'riya...	67,500	19	0.281	6	0.088	31.6
Ezbekîya ...	59,100	43	0.727	8	0.135	18.6
‘Abdîn...	62,200	53	0.852	14	0.225	26.4
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	79,500	91	1.144	28	0.352	30.8
Khalifa ...	56,100	51	0.909	17	0.303	33.3
Helwân ...	41,830	13	0.310	3	0.071	23.1
Darb el Ahmar ...	70,400	50	0.710	23	0.326	46.0
Gamâliya ...	65,700	28	0.426	16	0.243	57.1
Shubra ...	86,700	74	0.853	16	0.184	21.6
Bulâq ...	96,900	58	0.598	27	0.287	46.5
Old Cairo ...	33,600	29	0.863	17	0.505	58.6
Wâyli ...	77,100	91	1.180	13	0.168	14.3
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	619	0.753	194	0.236	31.3

Typhoid Fever.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 969 as against 859 in 1922 and 669 in 1921.

The case rate for the year was therefore 1.179 per thousand of population.

The number of deaths from this disease was 242 of which 202 were found dead.

The death rate was 0.294 per thousand of population and the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 25.0 per cent.

The highest case rate occurred in Wâyli with 2.217 per thousand of population. See Table XIV, Fig. 6 and Chart IX.

The cases were distributed as follows:—

740 Natives.	17 English.	2 Maltese.
46 Jews.	14 Armenians.	1 Belgian.
43 Greeks.	12 French.	1 German.
35 Syrians.	6 Swiss.	1 Dutch.
25 Italians.	3 Russians.	1 Spanish.
	3 Austrians.	19 Other Foreigners.

A further analysis shows that the 969 cases are divided as follows:—

909 cases occurred in 909 separate families.	
38 „ „ „	19 families (<i>i.e.</i> 2 in one family).
12 „ „ „	4 families (<i>i.e.</i> 3 in one family).
4 „ „ „	one family.
6 „ „ „	one family.

That is to say that out of the 969 cases occurring in 934 families only 35 may have contracted the disease as contacts.

These figures are of importance for, on considering their significance, it will be seen that the administration of Anti-typhoid Serum to contacts as a routine measure of prophylaxis is counter indicated in Cairo. (See Table XIV.)

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. per Cent.
Mûsky...	24,600	29	1.178	7	0.284	24.1
Bâb el Sha'riya...	67,500	47	0.696	3	0.044	6.4
Ezbekîya	59,100	122	2.064	14	0.236	11.5
‘Abdîn	62,200	103	1.655	24	0.385	23.3
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	115	1.446	25	0.314	21.7
Khalîfa	56,100	42	0.748	19	0.338	45.2
Helwân	41,830	16	0.382	3	0.071	18.7
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	51	0.724	7	0.099	13.7
Gamâliya	65,700	28	0.426	5	0.076	17.9
Shubra	86,700	104	1.199	21	0.242	20.2
Bulâq...	96,900	117	1.207	77	0.794	65.8
Old Cairo	33,600	24	0.714	11	0.327	45.8
Wâyli...	77,100	171	2.217	26	0.337	15.2
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	969	1.179	242	0.294	25.0

Typhus Fever.—The total number of cases recorded during the year was 112 which is the lowest total during the last 10 years. The case rate per thousand of population was 0.136.

75 cases were diagnosed after death.

There were 77 deaths which gives a death-rate of 0.093 per thousand of population and a ratio of deaths to cases recorded of 68.7 per cent. This ratio is rather high.

The highest case rate was in Gamâliya with 0.456 per thousand of population. See Table XV, Fig. 7 and Chart X.

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
					Per Cent.	
Mûsky	24,600	3	0.121	1	0.040	33.3
Bab el Sha'riya	67,500	6	0.088	4	0.059	66.7
Ezbekîya	59,100	3	0.050	1	0.016	33.3
'Abdîn	62,200	6	0.096	4	0.064	66.7
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	17	0.213	10	0.125	58.8
Khalîfa	56,100	13	0.231	11	0.196	84.6
Helwân	41,830	1	0.023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	13	0.184	7	0.099	53.8
Gamâliya	65,700	30	0.456	27	0.410	90.0
Shubra	86,700	8	0.092	5	0.057	62.5
Bulâq	96,900	1	0.010	—	—	—
Old Cairo	33,600	4	0.119	3	0.089	75.0
Wâyli	77,100	7	0.090	4	0.051	57.1
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	112	0.136	77	0.093	68.7

Relapsing Fever.—There were only 2 cases recorded this year and no deaths. See Table XVI, Fig. 8 and Chart XI.

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
					Per Cent.	
Mûsky	24,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	59,100	1	0.016	—	—	—
'Abdîn	62,200	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	—	—	—	—	—
Khalîfa	56,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	41,830	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	1	0.014	—	—	—
Gamâliya	65,700	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	86,700	—	—	—	—	—
Bulâq	96,900	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	33,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	77,100	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	2	0.002	—	—	—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were 12 cases of this disease during the year as compared with 8 cases in 1922 and 14 in 1921. The number of deaths was 5. The case and death-rates therefore were 0.014 and 0.006 respectively per thousand of population. Out of the total number of cases 5 were diagnosed after death. See Table XVII, Fig. 9 and Chart XII.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky...	24,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Shâfiyya...	67,500	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya ...	59,100	1	0·016	—	—	—
‘Abdiu...	62,200	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	79,500	3	0·037	2	0·025	66·7
Khalifa ...	56,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân ...	41,830	1	0·023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya ...	65,700	1	0·015	—	—	—
Shubra ...	86,700	2	0·023	1	0·011	50·0
Bulâq ...	96,900	1	0·010	1	0·010	100·0
Old Cairo ...	33,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli ...	77,100	3	0·038	1	0·012	33·3
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	12	0·014	5	0·006	41·7

Puerperal Fever.—The total number of deaths from Puerperal fever during 1923 was 32 out of which 29 were among Egyptians and 3 among Europeans.

There were however 28 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement which, if added to the others, make a total of 60.

The causes of these 28 deaths are given as: nephritis 1, eclampsia 9, haemorrhage 4, peritonitis 3, abortion 1, enteritis 1, pneumonia 2, difficult labour 2, septicæmia 2, insanity 1.

The death-rate of puerperal fever was therefore 0·038 per thousand of population or 0·774 per thousand of births.

If the 28 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement be added, the death-rate will be 0·073 per thousand of population or 1·452 per thousand births. See Table XVIII.

Puerperal Fever has now been added to the list of notifiable diseases and the rates are accordingly calculated on the population which includes the Helwân District.

TABLE XVIII.—PUERPERAL FEVER, 1914–1923.

YEAR.	Deaths from Puerperal Fever.	Deaths within a Fortnight of Confinement.	Total Maternal Deaths.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per Thousand Births.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand Births.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand of Population.
1914 ...	48	30	78	1·532	0·066	2·490	0·107
1915 ...	85	32	117	2·839	0·115	3·903	0·159
1916 ...	75	29	104	2·406	0·113	3·336	0·140
1917 ...	55	27	82	1·766	0·073	2·607	0·109
1918 ...	85	31	116	3·030	0·112	4·135	0·152
1919 ...	55	25	80	1·720	0·072	2·502	0·105
1920 ...	48	30	78	1·333	0·062	2·170	0·102
1921 ...	60	28	88	1·625	0·078	2·381	0·115
1922 ...	58	27	85	1·394	0·074	2·043	0·109
1923 ...	32	28	60	0·774	0·038	1·452	0·075

Influenza.—The total number of cases notified during the year 1923 was 833 as against 1,461 in 1922 and 1,479 in 1921. This gives a case rate of 1·014 per thousand of population as against 1·812 in 1922 and 1·862 in 1921.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 21 which gives a death-rate of 0·025 per thousand of population as compared with 0·101 in 1922.

The number of deaths of all respiratory diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 4,423 out of which 1,871 were due to pneumonia, 2,388 to bronchitis, 26 to pleurisy and 138 to other respiratory diseases.

Of the 1,871 deaths from pneumonia 1,322 were children up to 5 years of age, 154 from 5 up to 15, 166 from 15 up to 35 and 229 from 35 over.

Table XIX shows the comparison of deaths from influenza and those from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

TABLE XIX.—INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1923.

WEEK ENDING	Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	WEEK ENDING			Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	WEEK ENDING			Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberc.	
			from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberc.	from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.			from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberc.	from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.			
1	January 7 ...	11	—	62	95	27	July	8...	12	—	20	81	
2	“ 14 ...	7	—	44	95	28	“	15...	14	—	29	82	
3	“ 21 ...	14	—	50	84	29	“	22...	25	—	16	60	
4	“ 28 ...	9	—	57	97	30	“	29...	3	—	25	57	
5	February 4 ...	11	—	61	101	31	August	5...	20	—	33	62	
6	“ 11 ...	14	1	67	115	32	“	12...	20	—	22	56	
7	“ 18 ...	9	—	51	117	33	“	19...	15	1	28	48	
8	“ 25 ...	14	2	50	98	34	“	26...	29	—	21	42	
9	March 4 ...	19	1	39	109	35	September	2...	15	—	25	52	
10	“ 11 ...	19	1	47	118	36	“	9...	28	—	15	42	
11	“ 18 ...	16	1	57	108	37	“	16...	16	—	24	50	
12	“ 25 ...	18	2	38	94	38	“	23...	24	1	15	42	
13	April 1 ...	15	—	50	112	39	“	30...	13	—	23	48	
14	“ 8 ...	18	—	59	141	40	October	7...	22	—	8	34	
15	“ 15 ...	18	1	50	130	41	“	14...	19	—	24	54	
16	“ 22 ...	10	—	58	140	42	“	21...	18	—	13	40	
17	“ 29 ...	27	1	61	134	43	“	28...	19	1	21	49	
18	May 6 ...	25	—	57	140	44	November	4...	10	—	22	48	
19	“ 13 ...	17	—	55	134	45	“	11...	17	—	22	50	
20	“ 20 ...	3	—	33	100	46	“	18...	19	2	21	70	
21	“ 27 ...	28	—	31	129	47	“	25...	18	2	21	56	
22	June 3 ...	17	—	34	104	48	December	2...	11	—	17	58	
23	“ 10 ...	13	—	56	117	49	“	9...	10	—	23	68	
24	“ 17 ...	17	1	41	106	50	“	16...	7	—	22	80	
25	“ 24 ...	6	—	44	104	51	“	23...	13	1	28	80	
26	July 1 ...	21	—	34	80	52	“	31...	20	1	47	112	
									TOTALS	833	21	1,871	4,423

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There were 11 cases notified during the year and the number of deaths from this disease was 6.

The cases were distributed as follows:—

Case.	Date of Notification.	Date of Onset.	Age.	Sex.	Nationality.	District.	Result.
1	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	25	Female	Egyptian	Bâb el Sha'riya	Died (Jan. 14)
2	“ 28	“ 21	21	Male	“	Gamâliya	
3	“ 29	“ 19	20	Female	Russian	‘Abbâssiya	
4	Feb., 1	“ 25	16	Male	Italian	Shubra	“ (Feb. 2)
5	“ 19	“ 1	18	Female	Egyptian	Darb el Ahmar	
6	March 10	Feb. 25	22	Male	Jew	Mûsky	“ (Mar. 12)
7	“ 20	March 1	18	“	Russian	‘Abbâssiya	
8	“ 28	“ 26	35	“	Egyptian	Ezbekîya	“ (Mar. 27)
9	April 17	April 10	26	“	Greek	‘Abdîn	
10	“ 25	“ 17	3	Female	French	“	“ (May 1)
11	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	18	“	Egyptian	Saiyeda Zeinab	“ (Aug. 4)

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There is reason to think that the diagnosis of most of these cases may have been suggested by the same consultant.

Plague.—Three cases of Septicaemic Plague occurred, the disease having been brought from Suez. Their history is as follows :—

(1) Boab came from Suez February 3, 1923, stayed with a friend, another boab at Bab el Bahr and died February 4. The Medical Officer who examined the body diagnosed tuberculosis.

(2) Boab, the host of No. 1, removed to Bâb el Sha'riya Qism and died on 12th instant, the death certificate from a private practitioner giving kidney disease as the cause of death

(3) Brother of (2) died on 16th instant, the body was seen by the Medical Officer who diagnosed Typhus on the strength of a haemorrhagic rash.

Thanks however to the careful control exercised by the Senior Medical Officer of the Epidemic Section, the Inspectorate became aware of the case and specimens were taken and sent for bacteriological examination with the result that the case was proved to be Plague

In the meantime every precaution had been taken and no further cases occurred.

There was also a case of bubonic plague imported to Cairo from Menouf Markaz, which died three hours after admission to the Fever Hospital.

III.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, 'ABBASIYA.

During the year 1923 there were 1,897 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 1,705 in 1922. Of these admissions 1,314 were males and 583 were females. Table XX.

TABLE XX.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1923.

MONTH.	SEX.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Bubonic Plague.	TOTAL.
January	Male ...	1	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	48
	Female ...	—	1	2	2	6	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	6	2	11	—	—	41
February	Male ...	—	4	2	2	5	—	3	—	—	4	37	13	—	—	—	1	—	80
	Female ...	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	14	—	5	5	6	5	11	—	—	50
March ...	Male ...	3	7	5	—	10	2	—	1	2	38	17	12	3	—	—	1	—	102
	Female ...	1	5	5	—	3	—	—	2	2	7	5	5	2	11	—	—	—	43
April ...	Male ...	3	7	7	2	12	5	—	3	1	50	21	39	2	—	—	—	—	156
	Female ...	4	3	5	1	6	—	—	1	1	3	8	21	10	10	2	2	—	64
May ...	Male ...	1	7	5	1	17	4	—	4	3	47	25	16	3	—	—	6	—	141
	Female ...	2	4	4	—	6	1	—	1	1	6	17	13	25	4	25	4	—	86
June ...	Male ...	2	2	1	—	19	4	—	—	8	48	17	9	3	—	—	11	—	128
	Female ...	1	—	—	3	9	3	—	—	1	5	7	7	10	9	9	2	—	52
July ...	Male ...	—	—	1	—	21	5	—	1	3	56	20	4	—	—	—	2	—	114
	Female ...	—	—	2	—	11	1	—	1	1	4	13	1	9	1	9	—	—	45
August	Male ...	—	—	—	—	35	5	—	—	7	70	18	3	1	1	13	2	—	145
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	2	6	10	1	1	1	13	2	—	47
September	Male ...	—	—	1	2	27	1	—	1	2	68	11	1	1	—	—	7	—	117
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	29
October	Male ...	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	8	52	14	14	3	12	—	1	—	110
	Female ...	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	2	6	10	5	10	12	12	1	—	44
November	Male ...	—	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	4	29	11	2	3	10	—	2	—	76
	Female ...	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	6	3	3	3	—	10	10	1	—	32
December	Male ...	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	7	37	5	27	—	—	—	1	—	97
	Female ...	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	1	4	29	—	9	29	—	1	50
TOTAL ...	Male ...	10	29	22	9	290	29	3	9	51	32	558	4	179	131	20	27	1	1,314
	Female ...	9	17	23	13	78	5	0	5	36	6	57	2	95	89	137	11	0	583
TOTALS ...		19	46	45	22	278	34	3	14	87	38	615	6	274	220	157	38	1	1,897

The number of patients admitted each month were : 89 in Januray, 130 in February, 145 in March, 220 in April, 227 in May, 180 in June, 159 in July, 192 in August, 146 in September, 154 in October, 108 in November and 147 in December, 1923. Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
ADMISSIONS PER MONTH BY CLASSES AND SEX DURING 1923.

Admissions	1,897	Third Class	1,651
Male	1,314	Cured	1,746
Female	583	Died	148
First Class	61	Unrelieved	3
Second Class	185		

MONTH.	TOTAL.	SEX.		CLASS.		
		Male.	Female.	First.	Second.	Third.
January	89	48	41	1	14	74
February	130	80	50	1	14	115
March	145	102	43	8	17	120
April	220	156	64	7	16	197
May	227	141	86	2	28	197
June	180	128	52	7	16	157
July	159	114	45	5	17	137
August	192	145	47	6	17	169
September	146	117	29	3	17	126
October	154	110	44	15	9	130
November	108	76	32	4	10	94
December	147	97	50	2	10	135
TOTAL ...	1,897	1,314	583	61	185	1,651

The admissions consisted of 19 small-pox, 46 chicken-pox, 45 measles, 22 scarlet fever, 278 typhoid + 38 paratyphoid = 316, 34 typhus, 3 relapsing fever, 14 cerebro-spinal fever, 87 diphtheria, 38 mumps, 615 influenza, 6 erysipelas, and 1 bubonic plague; 274 other cases were admitted to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease, 220 persons were sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself and 157 mothers of young children and other persons accompanying patients. Tables XX and XXII.

The 274 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease were found on examination to consist of 43 gastro-enteritis, 10 cases of malaria, 10 of pneumonia, 5 of bronchitis, 19 of tuberculosis, 5 of whooping cough, 30 of tonsilitis, 6 of dysentery, 3 of malta fever, 7 of tetanus, 15 of various skin diseases and 121 other cases of a most diverse nature consisting of kidney disease, tumours, heart disease, etc.

Of the 1,897 admissions 61 were first class, 185 second class and 1,651 third class. Table XXII.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tyhpoid, typhus, the relapsing and cerebro-spinal fevers) were 540.

From the admissions, however, should be deducted 65 military cases.

There were 148 deaths in Hospital during 1923 or, estimated on the 1,897 admissions, 7.8 per cent of the cases admitted.

TABLE XXII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED
DURING 1923.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Number of Cases.												TOTAL.					
		Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick	Paratyphoid Fever.	Bubonic Plague.			
January ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
	Second	...:	...:	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74			
February	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115			
March ...	First	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17			
	Third	...:	...:	4	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120			
April ...	First	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7			
	Second	...:	...:	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16			
	Third	...:	...:	6	—	8	6	1	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	197			
May ...	First	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28			
	Third	...:	...:	3	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197			
June ...	First	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7			
	Second	...:	...:	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16			
	Third	...:	...:	1	—	2	3	—	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	157			
July ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	2	—	23	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	137			
August ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	—	—	38	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	169			
September	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	—	—	31	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	126			
October ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130			
November	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94			
December	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2			
	Second	...:	...:	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10			
	Third	...:	...:	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135			
Total ...	First	...:	...:	1	—	6	2	15	1	—	2	6	1	12	2	61			
	Second	...:	...:	3	4	12	13	36	3	—	1	14	9	17	45	185			
	Third	...:	...:	15	42	27	7	227	30	3	11	67	28	586	4	1,651			
TOTALS ...		19	46	45	22	278	34	3	14	87	38	615	6	274	220	158	37	1	1,897

Of these 10 were due to typhus with a case mortality of 29.4 per cent, 54 to typhoid with a case mortality of 17.1 per cent, 24 to diphtheria with a case mortality of 27.6 per cent, 5 to small-pox with a case mortality of 26.3 per cent, 9 to cerebro-spinal fever with a case mortality of 64.3 per cent, 1 to bubonic plague, 2 to measles, 4 to erysipelas, 1 to Malta fever and 6 to tetanus. Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1923.

MONTH.	Bubonic Plague.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Malta Fever.	Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	Para Malta.	TOTAL.
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
April ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
TOTAL ...	1	5	2	—	54	10	—	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148

TABLE XXIV.—MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND CONVICT DISEASES IN 1923.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Influenza.	Mumps.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Enteritis.	Phthisis.	Tonsilitis.	Paratyphoid.	Renal Colic.	Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	Para Malta.	TOTAL.	
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
April ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL ...	1	17	22	6	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	59

The mortality in typhoid, typhus, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever is high owing to the fact that some of the patients suffering from these diseases were admitted to hospital in a very advanced condition.

By deducting the number of patients who died within 2 or 3 days of their admission from the total number of deaths in each of the above-mentioned diseases, the death-rate will be as follows :—

Typhoid.—Total number of deaths 54. Of these 13 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 41, i.e., a mortality of 13 per cent.

Typhus.—Total number of deaths 10. Of these 6 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 4, i.e., a mortality of 11.8 per cent.

Diphtheria.—Total number of deaths 24. Of these 17 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 7, i.e., a mortality of 8 per cent.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Total number of deaths 9. Of these 7 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 2, i.e., a mortality of 14.3 per cent.

In addition there were 32 deaths amongst patients sent in under a mistaken diagnosis of various infectious diseases and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

These are : 5 phthisis, 1 dysentery, 2 senility, 3 septicaemia, 1 syphilitic laryngitis, 3 puerperal fever, 6 gastro-enteritis, 1 heart disease, 1 mumps, 1 bronchitis, 2 meningitis and 6 pneumonia.

Included amongst the 1,651 third class admissions were 59 sick convicts from Cairo Prisons. Of these 17 were suffering from typhoid, 1 from typhus, 22 from influenza, 6 from mumps, 4 from measles, 2 from enteritis, 1 from phthisis, 3 from tonsilitis, 1 from paratyphoid, 1 from erysipelas, and 1 from renal colic.

Of the convict patients 8 died, death being due to typhoid in 6 cases, typhus in 1 and phthisis in 1.

The convict mortality was therefore 13.5 per cent of the total number of cases admitted. Table XXV.

Apart from some microscopic examinations for relapsing fever and malaria no bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Hospital Laboratory since the doctor in charge was transferred from here.

TABLE XXV.—MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1923.

MONTH.	DISEASES.			TOTAL.
	Typhoid	Typhus.	Phthisis.	
January	1	—	—	1
February	—	—	1	1
March	1	—	—	1
April	1	—	—	1
May	1	—	—	1
June	—	1	—	1
July	1	—	—	1
August	—	—	—	—
September	1	—	—	1
October	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—
 TOTAL	6	1	1	8

IV.—DISINFECTION SERVICE.

The total number of rooms disinfected during 1923 was 22,628, of this total 8,717 were done by the 'Abbâsiya and 13,911 by the Fum el Khalig Staff.

This makes an average of 23.9 rooms per day for 'Abbâsiya and 38.1 for Fum el Khalig.

Of the total of rooms disinfected 708 were treated by Formalin, 12,229 by Sublimate Solution, 8,306 by Izal, 1,351 by Petroleum Emulsion and 34 by Sulphur.

In addition there were 109,140 articles of clothing removed to the two Stations for disinfection by steam, of this total 31,198 were disinfected at Fum el Khalig and 77,742 at 'Abbâsiya.

Delousing.—The total number of contacts of Typhus and Relapsing Fevers who were deloused during the year was 811 of which 450 were males and 361 females.

V.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1923 there were 1,153 calls made on the Ambulance Service as against 1,226 in 1922.

Of the total 1,152 journeys were made by the motor ambulances and one by the hooded carts.

VACCINATIONS.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1923 by the District Medical Officers and those of the Inspectorate was 47,257. Of this total 37,804 were primary vaccinations, 37,151 of which were among natives and 653 among foreigners.

The remaining 9,453 were secondary vaccinations of contacts of Smallpox or persons voluntarily applying for this.

DEATH INQUIRIES.

The total number of uncertified deaths during 1923 which required to be investigated was 19,289 as against 17,951 in 1922.

The proportion therefore of uncertified deaths to the total Cairo deaths (*i.e.* 28,156) was 68.5 per cent as against 67.2 per cent in 1922.

Out of the 19,289 uncertified deaths 12,913 were investigated by the District Medical Officers that is 66.9 per cent, 5,168 or 26.7 per cent were inquired into by the District Qabilas, 1,132 or 5.9 per cent by the Sanitary Barbers and 76 or 0.4 per cent by the Village Dayas, therefore the daily average of inquiries was 52.8.

The average per day for the Medical Officers was 35.4, for the Qabilas 14.2, for the Village Barbers 3.1 and for the Village Dayas 0.2.

In 1923 the largest number of inquiries were made by the Medical Officer of Khalîfa who investigated 1,511 deaths whilst the Qabila of Bulâq I. had the largest record having made 1,903 inquiries. *See Table XXVI.*

TABLE XXVI.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.				District Totals.	Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District Qabilas.	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village Dayas.		
Mûsky	694	280	45	—	—	325	46.8
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,327	1,249	191	—	—	1,440	61.9
Ezbekiya	1,532	258	144	—	—	402	26.2
'Abdin	1,734	994	132	—	—	1,126	64.9
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,608	889	779	—	—	1,668	64.0
Helwân	318	164	18	—	—	182	57.2
Khalifa	2,091	1,511	285	—	—	1,796	85.9
Darb el Ahmar	2,260	1,325	199	—	—	1,524	67.4
Gamâliya	2,454	1,178	232	—	—	1,410	57.5
Shubra	3,192	1,294	259	696	13	2,262	70.9
Bûlâq ... { Bûlâq I	{ 4,586	{ 642	{ 1,903	—	—	2,515	{ 84.7
Bûlâq ... { Bûlâq II	{ 948	{ 390	—	—	—	1,338	{ 82.6
Old Cairo	1,645	947	412	—	—	1,359	82.6
Wâyli ... { Zeitûn	{ 2,715	{ 368	{ 28	{ 436	{ 63	{ 895	{ 70.4
Wâyli ... { 'Abbâsiya	{ 866	{ 151	—	—	—	{ 1,017	{ 68.5
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	28,156	12,913	5,168	1,132	76	19,289	

TABLE XXVII.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.											VIA P.						
	Number of Passengers.	COUNTRIES.						Observed.	Untraced.	Left before completion of Observation.	Number of Passengers.	C						
		Turkey.	Greece.	Syria.	Black Sea.	India.						Turkey.	Greece.	Syria.	Japan.	China.	Indo China.	East Indies.
January ...	404	253	102	49	—	—	393	2	9	217	55	—	6	—	3	13	—	—
February ...	809	656	91	62	—	—	496	10	303	266	47	—	63	2	—	10	—	—
March ...	2,312	1,391	883	38	—	—	2,084	6	222	284	11	—	52	12	—	14	—	—
April ...	237	162	57	18	—	—	228	4	5	193	26	—	38	3	7	11	—	—
May ...	264	137	91	36	—	—	258	—	6	109	11	—	45	2	8	4	—	—
June ...	249	121	87	41	—	—	249	—	—	114	29	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	266	85	113	68	—	—	258	1	7	119	31	—	49	—	19	—	—	—
August ...	1,031	640	370	19	2	—	507	1	523	113	12	—	60	2	6	—	—	—
September ...	1,116	354	676	86	—	—	1,108	5	3	457	324	28	83	—	8	—	—	—
October ...	1,196	374	761	55	—	6	1,174	3	19	283	13	—	205	—	11	3	—	—
November ...	588	205	275	108	—	—	569	4	15	157	4	—	60	6	2	—	—	—
December ...	363	168	161	33	1	—	348	5	10	137	—	—	41	8	1	3	—	—
TOTAL ...	8,835	4,546	3,667	613	3	6	7,672	41	1,122	2,449	563	28	732	25	65	58	—	—

COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION IN 1923.

D.

ES.

VIA PORT SUEZ.

	India.	Red Sea.	South and East Africa.	Madagascar.	Australia.	Observed.	Untraced.	Left before completion of Observation.	COUNTRIES.									Untraced.	Left before completion of Observation.	
									Japan.	China.	India.	South Africa.	Madagascar.	Red Sea.	Palestine.	Greece.	Australia.			
115	1	2	1	19	199	15	3	81	31	—	18	—	32	—	—	—	—	65	2	14
142	—	—	—	2	245	18	3	104	37	—	33	3	25	6	—	—	—	91	9	4
162	4	3	—	29	239	38	7	574	28	—	45	12	3	36	—	—	450	534	15	25
99	2	7	—	—	170	21	2	533	463	—	25	1	41	—	—	—	3	61	2	470
26	7	1	—	5	90	15	4	848	808	—	1	—	38	—	—	—	1	34	1	813
41	1	—	—	13	100	8	6	72	1	—	13	1	57	—	—	—	—	68	4	—
15	4	—	—	1	106	13	—	489	—	1	5	2	479	—	2	—	486	3	—	
19	8	2	—	4	98	12	3	80	—	—	8	2	68	—	—	—	2	78	—	2
10	—	—	—	4	442	15	—	52	—	1	4	—	47	—	3	—	48	2	2	
35	4	6	—	6	248	23	12	16	—	—	1	1	11	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
64	9	—	—	12	131	23	3	29	—	—	8	1	20	—	—	—	—	25	3	1
66	5	2	—	11	109	10	18	52	2	2	6	6	36	—	—	—	42	2	8	
801	45	23	1	106	2,177	211	61	2,930	1,370	4	167	29	3	890	6	5	456	1,548	43	1,339

VI.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICE

(a) PASSENGER SERVICE.

During 1923 the total number of passengers arriving in Cairo from infected countries was 14,214.

Out of this total 8,835 or 62.2 per cent arrived *via* Alexandria, 2,449 or 17.2 per cent *via* Port-Said and 2,930 or 20.6 per cent *via* Suez.

Of the 14,214 passengers 11,397 or 80.2 per cent were observed during the whole prescribed period, 2,522 or 17.7 per cent left Cairo before completing the full period of observation, and 295 or 2.1 per cent could not be traced.

The bulk of the passengers who came from Turkey were 5,109, from Greece 3,700, from Syria 1,345 and Japan 1,395, whilst 974 came from India, 935 from the Red Sea Ports and 562 from Australia. Tables XXVII and XXVIII.

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER OF PASSENGERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION WHO ARRIVED IN CAIRO DURING 1923.

Countries	Via Alexandria.	Via Port Said.	Via Port Suez.	Total.
Turkey	4,546	563	—	5,109
Greece	3,667	28	5	3,700
Syria	613	732	—	1,345
Palestine	—	—	6	6
Black Sea	—	45	890	935
India	6	801	167	974
Japan	—	25	1,370	1,395
China	—	65	4	69
Indo China...	—	58	—	58
East Indies...	—	2	—	2
Australia	—	106	456	562
South and East Africa ...	—	23	29	52
Madagascar	—	1	3	4
 Total	8,835	2,449	2,930	14,214

Passengers via Qantara.—Besides the total passengers mentioned above, there were 9,082 passengers who arrived in Cairo by way of Qantara.

Out of this total 8,268 or 91 per cent were observed whilst 550 could not be traced. Table XXIX.

(b) PILGRIM SERVICE.

The total number of passports issued by the Governorate during 1923 was 511 as against 373 in 1922 and 118 in 1921.

Out of this number 503 returned and were put under observation for the usual period whilst 8 died during the pilgrimage.

There were also 158 Government Employees attached to the Mahmal. Of these 144 went on to Mecca and were observed on their return, 2 did not leave Cairo, 1 died in the Hedjaz, 1 could not be traced whilst 10 returned with the Mahmal. Table XXX.

TABLE XXIX.—RECORD OF PASSENGERS COMING TO CAIRO VIA QANTARA IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Number recorded on Lists from Kantara to the Inspectorate.	Number observed in Qisms H.O. Corresponding to Addresses given in the Lists.	Number observed at the Inspectorate.	Number not traced.	Number notified by Mudiriya Health Authorities for Observation in Cairo.			Number coming up for Observation, whose Names were not shown on any Lists.
					Observed.	Not found.	Total.	
‘Abbâsiya	260	225	33	2	5	—	5	—
‘Abdîn	691	677	14	—	14	—	14	—
Ezbekîya	1,829	1,622	40	167	23	—	23	—
Bâb el Sha‘rîya	215	188	8	19	—	—	—	—
Bulâq I	247	243	—	4	—	—	—	30
Bulâq II	118	105	9	4	—	—	—	38
Darb el Ahmar	178	171	3	4	—	—	—	58
Gamâliya	2,180	2,037	41	102	12	2	14	—
Helwân	112	107	2	3	2	—	2	1
Khalifa	71	66	—	5	2	—	2	34
Mûsky	931	824	10	97	3	—	3	76
Old Cairo	104	87	14	3	—	—	—	6
Saiyeda Zeinab	144	123	—	21	—	—	—	—
Shubra	767	649	54	64	22	1	23	13
Zeitûn	1,235	1,144	36	55	587	4	591	1
TOTAL	9,082	8,268	264	550	670	7	677	257

TABLE XXX.—YEARLY RECORD OF PILGRIMS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Pilgrims and Govt. Employees who returned and were observed the usual period in Cairo.		Pilgrims and Employees who obtained passports or permission from Cairo, but who were observed elsewhere on return.		Persons who did not leave Cairo after obtaining passports or permission.		Pilgrims returning from earlier Pilgrimage than the last.		Pilgrims and Government Employees coming from outside but observed in Cairo.		REMARKS.	
	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.
‘Abbâsiyya	36	38	36	5	—	—
‘Abdîn	20	15	20	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	4	—	4	—	—	—
Bâb el Shâfiyya	6	21	6	8	—	—
Bulâq I	—	18	—	—	—	—
Bulâq II	29	19	22	1	2	—
Darbel Ahmar	72	16	66	16	6	—
Gamâliyya	108	14	105	13	3	—
Helwân	17	—	17	—	—	—
Khalîfa	36	30	33	30	2	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	57	31	57	29	—	—
Mûsky	6	—	5	—	1	2
Old Cairo	16	3	15	2	—	4
Shubra	41	5	34	3	4	—
Zéitûn	22	—	22	—	—	—
TOTAL	511	158	477	141	26	3
											2	14
												102
												—

VII.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(a) EXAMINATION ROOMS OF EGYPTIAN PROSTITUTES.

The total number of Egyptian prostitutes registered during 1923 was 1,354 as against 1,620 in the previous year.

Out of this total there were 111 new names ; and 284 were struck off during the year for various reasons leaving 1,070 at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 33,891 making an average of 25 examinations per woman as compared with an average of 23.3 in 1922 and 21.4 in 1921. The list of women who absented themselves for examination is, unfortunately, still a very long one. Table XXXI.

Bab el Sha'riya and Ezbekîa.—The total number of women on the register of these districts was 1,097 which is 243 less than in 1922. Out of these 232 were struck off leaving 865 names at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations held was 28,165 as against 30,730 in 1922, showing an average of 25.6 examinations per woman as compared with 22.9 in the previous year.

Abbasiya.—The total number of registered women was 107 as against 140 in 1922, 22 names were struck off during the year leaving only 85.

The number of examinations made was 2,782 making an average of 26 examinations per woman.

Sayedâ Zeinab.—In this district 150 women were registered ; 30 were struck off during the year, leaving 120 on the registers.

The examinations made amounted to 2,953 making an average of 19.7 per woman. The number of absentees in this district was very great.

Diseases.—The total number of diseases discovered during the year was 1,892 as compared with 2,089 in 1922 and 2,536 in 1921.

The actual number of women who were diseased was 791, that is 58.4 per cent of the registered women as against 52.6 per cent in 1922 and 56.3 per cent in 1921. All the cases were sent to hospital.

These figures however are deceptive for, as explained in the report for 1922, the measures adopted by the women who are diseased to mask their symptoms are very difficult to control.

Syphilis.—The total number of cases of syphilis discovered during 1923 was 80 as against 95 in 1922 and 148 in 1921.

Of this total 12 were primary and 68 secondary.

Gonorrhœa.—The total number of cases of Gonorrhœa was 1,631 or 86.2 per cent of the total number of diseases, as compared with 1,836 in 1922. Out of this total 19 were acute and 1,612 chronic.

Chancroids.—There were 181 cases of Chancroids this year as against 158 in 1922. Table XXXII.

Wassermann.—During the year 15 specimens of blood were examined in the Laboratories, 5 of which were found to be positive and 10 negative. Only specimens of suspected cases were sent.

Unregistered Women.—The total number of unregistered women examined at the request of the Police was 840 as against 651 in 1922 and 906 in 1921.

Out of this total 178 or 21.2 per cent were found to be diseased. There were 132 cases of gonorrhœa, 26 of syphilis (3 primary and 23 secondary) and 20 of chancroids.

TABLE XXXI.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EGYPTIAN WOMEN.

TABLE XXXII.—VENEREAL DISEASE DISCOVERED AMONG NATIVE REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1923				1922			
	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiyya.	Abbasiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiyya.	Abbasiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.
Syphilis ... { Primary ...	11	—	1	12	9	—	—	9
Secondary ...	59	3	6	68	68	15	3	86
Tertiary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis ...	70	3	7	80	77	15	3	95
Gonorrhœa { Acute ...	19	—	—	19	17	1	—	18
Chronic ...	1,373	113	126	1,612	1,554	140	124	1,818
Total Gonorrhœa ...	1,392	113	126	1,631	1,571	141	124	1,836
Chancroid	154	16	11	181	132	10	16	158
TOTAL DISEASE ...	1,616	132	144	1,892	1,780	166	143	2,089

(b) EUROPEAN EXAMINATION ROOMS.

The total number of European Prostitutes registered during the year was 283 as compared with 308 in 1922 and 326 in 1921.

During the year 57 names were struck off for various reasons leaving 232 at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations made was 8,763 which gives an average of 29.9 examinations per woman. Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EUROPEAN WOMEN.

YEAR.	Total Number of Women registered during the Year.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Examinations held during the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found Diseased.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Conditions.	
							Per Cent	
1922	308	105	203	8,876	28.8	198		2.2
1923	283	57	232	8,463	29.9	290		3.4

The total number of diseases discovered was 290 which gives a percentage of 3.4 examinations revealing disease.

Syphilis.—20 cases of syphilis, or 6.9 per cent of the total diseases, were diagnosed, of which 4 were primary and 16 secondary.

Gonorrhœa.—The total number of cases of gonorrhœa was 265 or 9.1 per cent of the total diseases. 15 were acute and 250 chronic.

Chancroids.—There were 5 cases of chancroids.

The actual number of women diseased was 178 or 62.9 per cent of the registered women.

Unregistered Women.—At the request of the Police 9 unregistered women were examined, 7 of whom were found diseased and were suffering from Gonorrhœa.

Out-Patient Clinic.—In consequence of the closing of the European Hospital at Shoubra at the end of 1922, an out-patient clinic was instituted at the Examination Rooms for the treatment of women suffering from venereal disease. A special room, containing a bed, was set aside for the use of women who had an intra-venous injection. This has proved very necessary and useful.

Treatment, naturally, was entirely free and voluntary, and was available, not only to the registered women, but also to unregistered women brought up for examination by the police and to those who might come of their own accord.

Almost all the registered women elected to be treated and for the most part attended very regularly. As regards the unregistered women sent by the Police very few returned for treatment and no unregistered woman presented herself for advice or treatment. This, however, is not surprising considering the situation and object of the examination rooms.

As regards the out-patient treatment when compared with hospital treatment, the efficiency and result depend on the disease.

Gonorrhœa.—Out-patient treatment of this disease, which is the most prevalent disease, does not at all compare favourably with hospital treatment which can be carried out much more thoroughly. In hospital, rest, frequent douching and total abstinence, etc., have not only shortened the duration of the treatment but made the result more permanent. Many of those treated in the out-patient rooms and apparently cured, returned shortly with a relapse.

Some of the women recognised this by going to the hospital in Alexandria.

Syphilis.—Apart from the danger of infection the treatment of this disease can be carried out quite satisfactorily in the out-patient department. The women, for the most part, attended regularly.

Quite a large number of women who showed no outward signs of disease came to the clinic, declared themselves to have had syphilis and asked to be treated.

The treatment consisted of injections of nevarsenobenzol and mercury. Treated cases as well as doubtful ones were controlled by Wassermann's.

520 intravenous and 365 intramuscular injections were done during the year.

Chancroids.—The treatment of this disease could be carried out in the out-patient clinic.

TABLE XXXIV.—VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG EUROPEAN REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1923	1922
Syphilis ... { Primary	4	1
Secondary	16	11
Tertiary	—	—
Total Syphilis	20	12
Gonorrhœa { Acute	15	4
Chronic	250	176
Total Gonorrhœa	265	180
Chancroid	5	6
TOTAL DISEASES	290	198

VIII.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the law of August 28, 1904, and the Arrêté of the Ministry of Interior of August 29, of the same year, 1,995 "Saha" Establishments and 291 Zapt Establishments, concerning which we were consulted, total 2,286, were licensed during 1923, after compliance with the sanitary conditions laid down by this Inspectorate and verified by subsequent inspections. The number of 1922 was 1,990.

Of the 2,286 Establishments dealt with, 115 were establishments under Class I. of the Schedule attached to the law, as against 82 in 1922; 1,663 were establishments in Class II. as compared with 1,515 in 1922; 508 in Class III. as compared with 393 in 1922.

Subjoined is a detailed list of the various establishments in each class licensed in 1923.

CLASS I.

Saha Establishments.

Sweet-meat Factories ...	12
Ovens and Bakeries for trade purposes or for the use of the Public ...	30
Pastry and Alimentary Paste Factories ...	6
Butter Substitute Factories ...	3
Ice-cream Factories ...	7
Aerated Water Factories ...	3
Pea-Roasting Establishments ...	7
Candle Factories ...	2
Dairies (for the sale or handling of milk) ...	17
Preserved meat Factories ...	3
Natural Butter Factories ...	1
Tanneries ...	1
Public Baths ...	2
Soap Factories ...	1
Tobacco and Cigarette Factories ...	1
Manure Depots ...	1
Distilleries ...	1
Total ...	98

Zapt Establishments.

Foundries employing mechanical power ...	9
Jewellery Workshops ...	1
Silk and Cotton Cord Factories (a thin twisted cord) ...	1
Garages employing mechanical power ...	1
Bevelling Glass Factories ...	1
Forges employing mechanical power ...	1
Metal-plating Workshops ...	1
Printing Press ...	2
Total ...	17
TOTAL Saha and Zapt Establishments (98+17) ...	115

CLASS II.

Saha Establishments.

Frying Fish and Tamia Shops ...	268
Groceries ...	832
Retail Oil-shops (for the sale of vegetable oils) ...	8
Flour Depots ...	82
Public Stables ...	48
Flour Mills ...	3
Public Kitchens ...	62
Oil Mills ...	3
Tripe Factories ...	1
Roasting Meat Establishments ...	31
Retail Fessikh Establishments ...	13
Coffee Mills ...	5
Dye-workshops ...	3
Vinegar Factories ...	1

Sugar-cane Crushing Factories	4
Buza Establishments	2
Gypsum and Homra Kilns	3
Brick Factories	1
Rag Stores	1
Pickles (Tourchi) Factories	4
Zaribas (Cow-Sheds)	2
Seed Husking Establishments employing mechanical power or by animals	4
Manufactories of beverages other than Aerated Waters or Alcoholic or Fermented drinks	1
Butter Depots	2
Total ... 1,389	

Zabt Establishments.

Etameurs (Tinkers)	9
Foundries	12
Garages	3
Forges	109
Marble Workshops	2
Fabriques de pavés en ciment	5
Ferblantiers	125
Silk Beaters Shops	2
Timber Stores	1
Depots of Alcoholic Liquors	6
Total ... 274	

TOTAL Class II. Establishments, Saha and Zapt 1,663

CLASS III.

Establishments.

Butcher's Shops	147
Fruit Shops	48
Vegetable Shops	72
Clothes Ironing Establishments	174
Fish Shops	9
Retail Gypsum Shops	30
Poulterers' Shops	14
Depots of Cement and Gypsum	13
Half-baked Paste (Kounafa) Shops	1
TOTAL ... 508	

The staff dealing with the inspection of establishments was augmented in June by the appointment of an additional Egyptian Food and Nuisance Inspector holding the diploma of the British Sanitary Institute. One of the overseers however resigned during the year to take up a better post.

25,734 inspections were made during 1923. The conditions were found satisfactory in 24,929 establishments and unsatisfactory in 805, the percentage of establishments with unsatisfactory conditions being 3.12 per cent as compared with 3.46 per cent in 1922.

Table XXXV shows the relative occurrence of faulty conditions in 1922 and 1923.

From this it will be seen that nearly the improvements of 1922 were maintained in 1923, *i.e.*, the percentage of visits in which faulty conditions were found was 3.12 per cent in 1923 as compared with 3.5 per cent in 1922.

Inspections in the various districts were distributed as follows:—

Ezbekîya 1,890, Bab el Shariya 3,177, Darb el Ahmar 3,426, Gamâlîya 856, Mouski 2,267, Abdîn 2,426, Shoubra 1,728, Abbâsiya 1,367, Bulâq I, 2,997, Boulaq II, 1,325, Sayeda Zeinab 1,377, Old Cairo 806, Zeitoun 1,074, Helwân 1,108.

Table XXXVI shows the number and results of inspections of various districts of Cairo. In Table XXXVII are shown the monthly distributions and results of the inspections of the various establishments. Although there is an improvement regarding the bakeries and poulterers' shops, faults however have been found in confectionery manufactories, vegetable dealers and certain other establishments. Nevertheless there is a slight improvement and the percentage of those establishments found satisfactory was somewhat higher than the previous year.

The same remarks mentioned in the last year's report regarding removal of smoke and insufficient frequency of white-washing were still the reasons of the faulty arrangements found in 1923.

The most satisfactory establishments were grocers' shops with 1.97 per cent, butchers' shops 1.60 per cent, oilmen's shops 1.36 per cent, poulters' shops 1.83 per cent, fish shops 2.22 per cent.

Table XXXVIII shows that the number of milk samples taken was 860. Of these 199 were found adulterated and 661 genuine as compared with 954 taken in 1922 of which 180 were found adulterated and 774 were genuine.

Table XXXIX shows that the number of samples of aerated waters taken was 556 as compared with 621 in 1922. In 7 cases the number of lactose fermentation organisms in 10 c.c. was below 5 c.c. as compared with 40 cases in 1922, in 3 cases the number of lactose organisms in 10 c.c. was between 5 and 10 against 2 cases in 1922 and in 5 cases only did they exceed 10 c.c. as compared with 13 cases in 1922. The remainder 556 were found to be uncontaminated.

These results show a great improvement and are highly satisfactory.

TABLE XXXV.—RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF FAULTY CONDITIONS IN FOODSTUFF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1922 AND 1923.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Percentage of Visits in which Faulty Conditions were found.	
	1922	
	Per Cent.	1923
Grocers' shops ...	1.4	1.97
Butchers' shops...	1.2	1.60
Bakeries ...	8.7	4.81
Restaurants and public kitchens ...	2.7	3.10
Confectionery manufactories...	2.8	5.80
Oilmen's shops ...	1.1	1.36
Poultry shops ...	4	1.83
Dairies and milk shops ...	3.5	4.32
Vegetable dealers' shops...	3.3	7.02
Fish shops ...	2.9	2.22
Other establishments ...	7.7	4.57
General Percentage ...	3.5	3.12

TABLE XXXVI.—RESULT OF INSPECTIONS DURING 1923.

DISTRICT.	Total Number of Inspections.	Number showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Satisfactory Conditions.	Number showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Unsatisfactory Conditions.
Ezbekiya ...	1,890	1,785	94.44	105	5.55
Bab el Shariya ...	3,177	3,080	96.94	97	3.05
Darb el Ahmar ...	3,426	3,365	98.21	61	1.78
Gamâliya ...	856	839	98.02	17	1.97
Mûsky ...	2,267	2,229	98.32	38	1.67
‘Abdîn ...	2,426	2,412	99.42	14	0.57
Shûbra ...	1,728	1,675	96.90	53	3.09
‘Abbâsiya ...	1,367	1,333	97.51	34	2.48
Bûlâq I ...	2,997	2,812	93.82	185	6.17
Bûlâq II ...	1,385	1,220	98.97	15	1.12
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	1,377	1,324	96.15	53	3.84
Old Cairo ...	806	717	88.95	89	11.04
Zeitûn ...	1,074	1,067	99.43	7	0.56
Helwân ...	1,108	1,071	96.66	37	3.33
TOTAL ...	25,734	24,929	96.87	805	3.12

TABLE XXXVII.—OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS, PREVIOUSLY EXISTING IN 1922.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.	PER CENT.	Faulty, Conditions.													
															Satisfactory.	Conditions.												
Grocers' shop ...	895	30	948	17	942	28	870	19	761	5	509	16	441	9	707	5	697	20	471	10	628	4	1,019	16	8,888	179	98.12	1.97
Butchers' shops ...	306	8	238	2	220	4	146	1	190	0	105	1	66	1	129	3	106	4	116	1	111	2	164	4	1,897	31	98.39	1.60
Bakeries...	164	20	178	15	178	5	121	5	123	5	97	3	105	6	95	1	107	5	123	5	117	5	155	4	1,563	79	95.18	4.81
Restaurants with public kitchens...	406	18	327	18	346	8	271	7	300	10	198	5	180	2	271	8	221	13	167	6	224	4	367	6	3,278	105	96.89	3.10
Confectionery establishments	35	4	39	1	52	3	28	4	56	3	17	3	8	—	37	1	35	5	38	1	61	1	32	1	438	27	94.19	5.80
Oilmen's shops ...	89	1	76	—	78	1	60	2	52	—	67	3	71	2	82	—	74	2	64	—	29	—	52	—	794	11	98.63	1.36
Poulterers' shops ...	68	5	61	1	58	1	28	—	54	—	26	—	13	—	28	—	70	2	54	—	12	—	10	—	482	9	98.16	1.83
Dairies and milk shops	54	7	56	2	81	2	53	4	76	1	35	3	30	1	29	—	39	7	69	—	44	1	54	—	619	28	95.67	4.32
Vegetable dealers' shops...	102	9	95	1	86	8	68	4	46	3	55	6	33	1	37	2	38	5	43	4	47	10	65	1	715	54	92.97	7.02
Fish shops	151	5	100	5	88	2	42	1	86	—	35	—	27	—	26	—	28	—	56	3	41	—	22	—	702	16	97.77	2.22
Other establishments	554	25	543	29	479	18	597	25	569	16	291	19	168	13	537	12	323	31	381	23	603	33	508	22	5,553	266	95.42	4.57
Total ...	2,824	132	2,661	91	2,608	80	2,284	72	2,313	43	1,435	59	1,142	35	1,978	94	1,581	53	1,917	60	2,448	54	24,929	805	96.87	3.12		

TABLE XXXVIII.—LIST SHOWING MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING 1923.

DISTRICTS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.		
Bûlâq I	{ Genuine	3	2	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	6	—	23	
		{ Adulterated	2	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	18	
Gamâliya	{ Genuine	3	5	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	21	
		{ Adulterated	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	13	
‘Abbâsiya	{ Genuine	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	16	51	
		{ Adulterated	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	10	
Bulâq II	{ Genuine	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
		{ Adulterated	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Khalîfa	{ Genuine	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	20	
		{ Adulterated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—
Ezbekîya	{ Genuine	9	6	13	4	—	4	—	—	—	13	7	—	56	
		{ Adulterated	1	—	2	2	—	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	20	
‘Abdîn	{ Genuine	8	17	6	—	—	8	—	1	—	8	9	4	61	
		{ Adulterated	—	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	9	6	26	
Shubra	{ Genuine	2	6	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	11	4	5	41	
		{ Adulterated	5	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	2	4	22	
Darb el Ahmar	{ Genuine	3	5	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	2	10	36	
		{ Adulterated	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	
Mûsky	{ Genuine	8	9	19	—	1	9	—	—	—	18	11	15	90	
		{ Adulterated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	14	
Bâb el Sha‘rîya	{ Genuine	4	4	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	3	3	8	30	
		{ Adulterated	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	4	4	14	
Saiyeda Zeinab	{ Genuine	8	6	15	11	—	10	—	—	—	16	8	7	81	
		{ Adulterated	2	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	21	
Old Cairo	{ Genuine	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	14	34	
		{ Adulterated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	8	
Zeitûn	{ Genuine	16	7	9	—	—	7	4	—	—	11	5	20	79	
		{ Adulterated	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	4	6	15	
Helwân	{ Genuine	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	4	6	28	
		{ Adulterated	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	8	
TOTAL...	{ Genuine	79	68	111	21	8	67	4	1	6	110	75	111	661	
		{ Adulterated	19	12	21	5	2	14	2	—	4	36	49	35	199	
GRAND TOTAL		98	80	132	26	10	81	6	1	10	146	124	146	860	

TABLE XXXIX.—RESULT OF THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
OF SAMPLES OF AERATED WATERS DURING 1923.

MONTH.	Total No. of samples examined.	Number of samples in which the number of lactose fermentation organisms found in 10 c.c.			
		Was none.	Was below 5.	Was between 5-10.	Exceeded 10.
January	43	39	2	1	1
February	58	58	—	—	—
March	72	70	2	—	—
April	65	64	1	—	—
May	55	54	—	—	1
June	37	37	—	—	—
July	31	30	1	—	—
August	48	46	—	—	2
September	16	15	1	—	—
October	29	29	—	—	—
November	54	51	—	2	1
December	48	48	—	—	—
TOTAL... ...	556	541	7	3	5

A VERY SATISFACTORY RESULT.

The annual report for 1923 submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Food and Nuisance Inspector) is as follows :—

Results during 1923.—Generally speaking the results obtained have been satisfactory and considerable improvements have been effected in spite of the inadequacy of the Staff. It is a generally acknowledged fact that unless proprietors of establishments are being kept up to the mark by continuous supervision, they are very apt to get lax and fall back into their old habits of disregarding ordinary principles of sanitation. The inadequacy of the Staff, however, hinders continuous supervision as it is found necessary to move them from one Qism to another instead of allowing them to stay in one district to consolidate and maintain the improvements effected.

The value of continuous supervision is shown by the statistics of results obtained in certain particular sections of the work where, on account of the importance of the articles manufactured, regular frequent inspections are carried out, *viz* : Mineral Water Factories and Ice Factories.

Mineral Waters.—During 1921 the percentage of samples of Mineral Waters that gave an unsatisfactory result on examination at the Bacteriological Laboratory amounted to 10 per cent of the total ; in 1922 they numbered 9 per cent, whereas in 1923 the proportion was only 2·7 per cent, 15 only out of 556 proving unsatisfactory.

Several of these factories have been connected to the public sewers during the year and various improvements carried out and maintained in practically all.

Ice Factories.—Again, in regard to the samples of ice, the factories of which are periodically inspected, the number of bad results in 1922 showed a proportion of 23 per cent whereas in 1923 they worked out at 18 per cent.

The total numbers of samples taken were 94 in 1922 and 125 in 1923.

During 1923 one new ice factory was opened at Ghamra making in all 7 factories for this commodity in Cairo, including the one in Giza.

Zaribas.—In addition to consolidating the work of the previous year in connection with certain other classes of establishment, the supervision of *zaribas* was taken up. In only one or two cases could the conditions be called satisfactory. The chief defects are, want of cleanliness, insufficient ventilation, no proper receptacles or places for storing milk cans and perfunctory washing of the latter.

Unsound Food.—There appears, on the whole, to be a diminution in the amount exposed for sale especially as regards jam. This is probably attributable to the fact that the large quantity that was placed on the market two or three years ago has now been disposed of.

Refuse.—Considerable nuisance is caused by the quantity of refuse thrown out from various licensed establishments, especially greengrocers. This often occurs just after the scavengers have cleaned up the streets.

Occupiers of shops generally are being persuaded to provide receptacles for waste materials to avoid their shops and the streets being littered in this way.

The practice of pulling out of refuse from the dustbins and sorting it alongside, which is very prevalent, is also a cause of nuisance.

General Remarks.—As regards the general work carried out by this section it is satisfactory to note that occupants of factories, shops, etc., are beginning to realise more, the necessity or advantage of having their establishments in a more or less sanitary condition, and therefore are more amenable to having various improvements, which may be suggested, carried out, but at the same time they are still very much inclined to fall back into the old habits of carelessness, which shows the necessity of continual supervision being maintained.

Subjoined is a list of visits and work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants during 1923 not shown on the ordinary monthly returns.

	Total.	Remarks.
<i>Inspections made.</i>		
Visits <i>re</i> complaints...	200	
Revisits ,,	107	
Visits, various ...	243	
Revisits ,,	110	
* Visits <i>re</i> plans	70	
Revisits ,,	27	
Markets inspected	315	
Visits Bakeries...	1,421	
,, Ice-Factories	178	
,, Aerated Water	418	
,, Cow-sheds	453	
,, Milk Shops	647	
,, Destructor	10	
,, Mosquitoes	231	
TOTAL ...	4,430	
<i>Work carried out as a result of these Inspections.</i>		
W.C.s cleared ...	72	
,, cleansed	125	
Urinals ,,	127	
Ventilating shafts repaired	33	
Waste-pipes trapped	121	
Premises lime-washed	1,764	
Rubbish removed	1,385	
Floors repaired...	947	
Ice chests repaired	375	
Tables covered	625	
Stands provided to raise articles of food off the floor	710	
Utensils <i>re</i> -tinned	987	
Chimneys raised	442	
Cesspit abolished	43	
TOTAL ...	7,756	
* Plans of establishments are dealt with by the District Medical Officers. These inspections, made only by the Food and Nuisance Inspectors, are special visits paid by order of the Inspectorate to clear up obscurities in the plans or reports of the District Medical Officers.		

LIST SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF DETERIORATED FOODSTUFFS
DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Nature of foodstuffs.								Quantity of genuine articles.	Quantity deteriorated and destroyed.
Jam (various kinds)	Tins	—	825						
Natural butter	Samples	8	3	No stock was found.					
Biscuits	Tins	—	24						
Sauce	“	—	1,135						
Sardines	“	—	548						
Anchovy	Kilos	—	2,710						
Fish:—									
Baccala	Ones	—	16						
Salmon	Tins	—	93						
Salted Fish (<i>Fessikh</i>)	Rottles	—	2,200						
Preserved Meat	Tins	11	27						
“ “ “	Boxes	—	84						
Herrings	Barrels	99	—						
“	Tins	—	146						
“	Ones	—	83						
Vegetables, various kinds	Rottles	—	3,068						
“ “ “	Tins	—	3						
Cheese and Mish	Barrels	—	5						
“ “ “	Tins	—	2						
Pickles	“	96	—						
Vinegar	Samples in bottles	2	—						
Coffee adulterated by Hommos	Kilos	—	90	And a great quantity of Hommos.					
Milk in tins	Tins	—	307						
Cream in tins	“	—	5						
Fruits:—									
Pine apple	Tins	—	21						
Pears	Ones	—	68						
Apples	“	—	552						
“	Okes	—	323						
Oranges	Ones	—	353						
Apricots	Okes	—	139						
Bananas	Ones	—	75						
Dates	Rottles	—	50						
Melon	One	—	1						
Lemons	Ones	—	32						
Sweatmeat, bananas	Tin	—	1						
Dried Fruits:—									
Figs	Okes	—	33						
Almond	“	—	40						
Walnut	“	—	130						
Nuts	“	—	37						
(Qamar el Dine) Apricot paste	Rolls	—	49						

SANITARY CONTRAVENTIONS DEALT WITH DURING 1923.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	Total Number reported.	RESULT.			
		Convic-tions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Considera-tion.
“Vidange” and “Depotoirs.” Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by arrêté of June 2, 1910... ...	386	366	3	1	16
Practice of Medicine and its branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891	7	2	1	—	4
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	157	2	—	—	155
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9, 1917	404	270	3	71	60
Enclosure of Waste Lands, Arrêté of June 15, 1893	60	43	2	3	12
CEMETERIES :—					
Inhumation, Exhumation, and Transport of Bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877	2	1	1	—	—
Transfer of Cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of Cemeteries; Unauthorized Inhumation Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	—
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—					
Permanent and Exceptional Measures to prevent Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters and Shell-fish during Epidemics. Arrêté of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. Arrêté of October 17, 1895, and Supplementary Arrêté of May 30, 1896... ...	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and Cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911, and No. 10 of April 27, 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfection of Houses during Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 23 and June 26, 1901	1	1	—	—	—
Passenger Control in case of Cholera Abroad. Arrêté of January 21, 1911	96	81	2	4	9
Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of Cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911...	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of June 12, 1912	27	18	2	1	6
Prophylactic Measures against Cholera. Laws No. 10 of June 26, 1917 and No. 3 1918	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Anthrax. Law No. 21 of 1920 and Arrêté of June 7, 1921	—	—	—	—	—
Excavations and Birkas near Habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	3	2	—	—	1
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No. 14 of September 15, 1904... ...	49	17	2	1	29
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20 of November 17, 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918 ...	1	1	—	—	—
Transport of Rags during Epidemics. Law No. 1 of March 10, 1906, and Arrêté of October 30, 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Control of Returning Pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914	—	—	—	—	—
Public Latrines and “Dépendances” of Mosques and Zawias. Law No. 14 of July 1, 1911...	—	—	—	—	—
Births and Deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912 ...	40	34	—	—	6
“Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux.” Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904, and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	652	487	7	15	143
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Adulteration of Milk. Art. No. 302 of the Native Penal Code	185	110	2	1	72
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Articles 334, 335 and 336, and Mixed Penal Code, Article 333, paragraph 6	192	178	9	1	4
TOTAL	2,262	1,613	34	98	517

THE MEDICAL WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF POLICE DURING 1923 WAS AS FOLLOWS :—

Nature of Work.	1922	1923
Medico-legal examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment	9,217	9,441
Medico-legal examinations for more serious cases requiring more than twenty days' treatment	246	214
Medico-legal examinations on persons killed in the streets by accident or where the causes of death were suspected by the Medical Officers...	167	167
Examinations of persons to whom no period of treatment was necessary (Police Circular)...	881	1,435
Injured persons recommended for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries	307	287
Examination of persons on account of lunacy either sent to asylum or retained at their houses...	138	128
Ghaffirs examined on entering service on request of the Commandant's Office	1,708	1,387
Persons who were examined and sent to the Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	274	103
Policemen examined at request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness	679	625
Cab-drivers, carters and chauffeurs examined on request of the Traffic Office...	3,786	3,209
Persons sent to the Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases	62	38
Number of examinations performed by the Medical Officers elsewhere than at the Governorate	1,035	1,012
Ghaffirs examined on account of sickness	4,114	2,583
Constables and policemen vaccinated	1,193	922
Constables and policemen treated at Office	1,676	2,309
Constables and policemen admitted to Police Infirmary	3,164	3,459
Constables and policemen admitted to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital...	1,284	1,465
Constables and policemen sent to the Fever Hospital as suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	162	252
Nomination of Parquets and Qisms for examination of criminals and injured persons	50	99
Shoeblocks examined for fitness or otherwise	24	51
Inspections made on First Aid Boxes at the Various Qisms ...	644	621
Examination of persons in connection with the Pension Law	53	54
Vagabonds sent by Qisms	123	248
New policemen examined for eyesight	8	8
Number of medico-legal reports written to replace lost reports	30	27
Examination of sodomites for venereal disease, etc.	87	29
Constables and policemen examined to be brought before Court Martial	59	34
Persons examined for estimation of age on request of judicial authorities	2	1

IX.—ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The special measures taken for the abatement of the mosquito nuisance were applied in the same selected areas and quarters as in 1922.

There were only 23 complaints received from private individuals in 1923. 7 from Abdîn, 1 from Ezbekîya, 3 from Zeitoun, 1 from Abbasîya, 8 from Saiyeda Zenab, 2 from Shubra and one from Khalîfa.

The Birkas around Cairo were stocked with larvæ-eating fish as usual.

Helwân and Gezîra.—The work carried out in 1923 was the same as in 1922 and no new work was undertaken.

X.—RAT-CATCHING SERVICE.

The number of rats destroyed during 1923 was 3,580. Of these 599 were caught in January, 481 in February, 351 in March, 224 in April, 81 in May, 199 in June, 199 in July, 348 in August, 310 in September, 292 in October, 199 in November, and 297 in December.

	Rats Caught.		Rats Caught.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2,597
'Abdîn Palace	358	Frontiers Administration	38
Wayli Court	269	Recruiting Office	64
Department of Public Health	234	Public Security Department ...	184
Ministry of Public Works	257	Darb el Ahmar Health Office...	43
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	214	Petroleum Office	2
Supplies, War Office	95	Commerce and Industry Office	3
Holy Carpet	608	Rifai Mosque	81
Cairo Governorate	203	Native Court of Appeal ...	84
Coast Guards Administration	164	Ministry of Finance	1
Ministry of Education	49	Ministry of Communications ...	10
British Residency	1	Orphans Asylum, Rod el Farag	94
Sayeda Zenab Court	83	Boys Infant School	231
'Abdîn Health Office	4	Private individuals	148
Nag' Hammâdi Irrigation Circle ...	58		
		<i>Carried forward</i>	2,597
		TOTAL	3,580

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) THEATRE COMMISSION.

By the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of July 12, 1911, instituting the Theatre Commission, and by the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of February 6, 1912, the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Cairo is appointed a member of the Theatre Commission.

During the year 1923, one new establishment, a cinema, was licensed and 28 establishments already licensed were inspected by a delegate of the Cairo City Inspectorate.

Of this number 4 were Theatres, 17 Cinemas and 8 Café-Concerts.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in one theatre, 10 cinemas and 3 café concerts, and unsatisfactory in 3 theatres, 7 cinemas and 5 café-concerts. In most of the latter cases the defects were the filthy conditions of the walls and floor of the W.C.s and urinals and broken W.C.s pans.

(b) MOULID EL NABI.

The Moulid el Nabi was held at Abbâsiya on 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 September 1923, on a larger scale than in 1922. It lasted 8 days.

It was estimated that the number of visitors on the last day of the Moulid was 50,000 as against 35,000 in 1922.

The sanitary arrangements were similar to those followed in 1922 with the exception that two extra latrines were added.

Supervision was carried out by the Inspector of the Vidange Control Service and two of his subordinate staff.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.—1923.

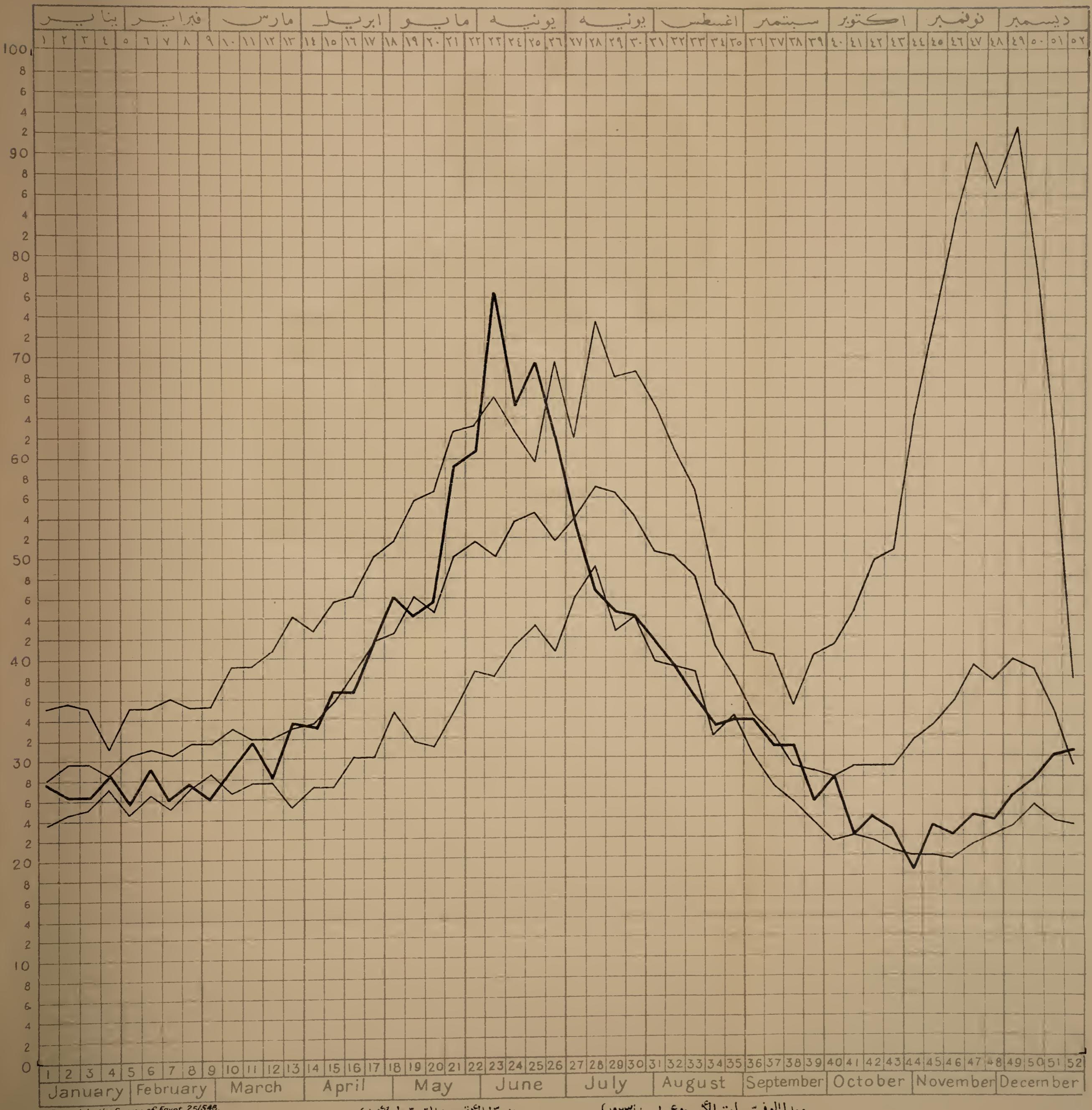
QISM H. O.		Sick employees examined by M.O.s. of Qism.		PERMITS FOR TRANSPORT OF DEAD BODIES		COMPLAINTS RE HEALTH MATTERS		Mosques Examined.		WASTE LANDS.		CEMETERIES.		BIRKAS.		NEW.		Patients sent to Lunatic Asylum.		
‘Abbâsiyya	119	1	32	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	
‘Abdîn	220	1	—	16	71	—	1	18	—	—	1	8	25	—	
Bâb el Shâfiyya...	191	—	—	5	119	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Bulâq I	66	—	—	1	44	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Bulâq II	97	—	—	3	24	6	1	20	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Darb el Ahmar	81	—	—	3	24	61	4	2	—	—	—	—	15	—	
Ezbekîya	300	—	—	18	1	—	19	72	—	—	2	3	6	—	
Gamâliyya	51	—	—	2	18	—	6	28	58	4	5	15	—	10	
Khalîfa	96	—	—	28	2	1	15	46	57	1	1	7	—	9	
Mûsky	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	2	—	7	
Old Cairo	58	1	4	19	—	—	9	84	27	—	—	11	4	15	
Saiyeda Zeinab	350	3	—	1	58	—	—	1	63	68	57	—	—	8	
Shûbîra	419	—	—	6	—	—	6	118	—	1	5	3	17	20	
Zeitoun	112	—	—	3	—	—	3	35	—	—	—	2	—	2	
Helwân	75	1	—	9	—	1	11	18	—	—	—	3	7	—	
Total	2,341	7	54	73	166	3	38	341	1,045	77	11	139	42	95	12
																	1	1	8	

APPENDIX A.—CAIRO CITY WEEKLY WEATHER STATE FOR 1923.
(From the reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

WEEK.	TEMPERATURE (°C.)			HUMIDITY PER CENT.			RAINFALL . m.m.			SUNSHINE (Hours).			CLOUD.			WIND.			NILE GAUGE EL RODA.			
	Maximum.			Difference from Normal.			Difference from Normal.			Mean.			Per Cent. of Possible.			Difference from Normal.			Mean.			
	Minimum.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Weekly Total.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	0-10.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	0-10.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	0-10.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	0-10.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	0-10.	Mean.	
1	January 1- 7...	...	...	20.3	+1.2	6.9	-0.6	13.6	+0.3	8.3	+ 4	0.0	-1.8	7.7	2.7	-1.5	1	S.	14.56	-0.59		
2	8-14...	...	...	19.9	+0.7	7.5	0.0	13.7	+0.3	8.4	+ 5	0.0	-1.8	5.5	5.7	+1.7	1	S.	14.51	-0.52		
3	15-21...	...	...	16.8	-2.7	6.8	-0.7	11.8	-1.7	7.4	- 4	Drops.	-1.8	4.4	4.2	+1.2	1	S.	14.45	-0.46		
4	22-28...	...	...	20.6	+0.8	6.6	-0.9	13.6	0.0	7.8	0	0.0	-1.8	5.9	5.5	+1.0	1	N.	14.47	-0.39		
5	29- 4 February	...	...	18.4	-1.6	9.6	+1.9	14.0	+0.2	8.5	+ 8	0.7	-0.9	4.7	4.3	6.9	+3.5	1	W.	15.12	+0.10	
6	February 5-11...	...	...	20.3	0.0	8.9	+1.3	14.6	+0.6	7.9	+ 3	0.5	-1.0	3.9	3.6	6.3	+3.0	0	Calm.	15.83	+0.56	
7	12-18...	...	...	20.5	-0.3	8.9	+1.2	14.7	+0.5	7.6	+ 1	0.0	-1.5	3.3	3.3	2.0	-1.1	1	S.	15.76	+0.45	
8	19-25...	...	...	24.2	+2.4	8.4	+0.1	16.3	+1.3	6.0	-14	0.0	-1.5	9.2	8.1	1.0	-2.0	1	S.	15.71	+0.38	
9	26- 4 March	...	...	22.6	-0.2	9.1	+0.5	15.8	+0.1	6.8	- 4	Drops.	-1.3	8.7	7.5	1.3	-1.6	2	S.	15.72	+0.30	
10	March 5-11...	...	...	24.4	+0.8	8.8	-0.6	16.6	+0.1	7.4	+ 4	0.0	-1.1	9.6	8.2	1.0	-1.9	0	Calm.	15.72	+0.28	
11	12-18...	...	...	26.1	+1.6	11.2	+1.2	18.6	+1.4	7.2	+ 3	0.0	-1.1	9.1	7.7	1.6	-1.3	0	Calm.	15.72	+0.28	
12	19-25...	...	...	21.7	-3.3	9.8	-0.8	14.8	-1.4	6.8	- 3	Drops.	-1.1	9.1	7.5	3.5	+0.6	2	N.	15.76	+0.37	
13	26- 1 April	...	...	23.1	-2.8	9.8	-1.4	16.4	-2.2	7.4	+ 7	0.0	-1.1	9.1	7.5	3.5	+0.6	2	N.	15.75	+0.40	
14	April 2- 8...	...	...	25.3	-1.2	10.9	-1.0	18.1	-1.1	6.2	- 4	0.0	-0.7	9.8	7.8	0.7	-2.4	2	N.W.	15.75	+0.45	
15	9-15...	...	...	26.4	-0.7	11.3	-1.5	18.8	-1.2	6.6	0	Drops.	-0.7	10.0	7.8	4.6	+1.3	1	W.	15.71	+0.41	
16	16-22...	...	...	25.7	-2.1	12.6	-0.9	19.2	-1.4	7.2	+ 8	0.0	-0.7	11.0	8.4	2.9	-0.3	1	N.E.	15.70	+0.41	
17	23-29...	...	...	33.5	+5.0	14.0	-0.3	23.8	+2.4	53	-10	0.0	-0.7	12.0	9.1	0.6	-2.5	1	N.E.	15.75	+0.74	
18	30- 6 May	...	...	32.7	+3.1	16.3	+1.3	24.5	+2.2	71	+ 9	0.0	-0.1	11.8	8.8	2.4	-0.6	2	N.W.	15.70	+0.42	
19	May 7-13...	...	...	28.5	-2.5	15.0	-0.6	21.8	-1.5	68	+ 8	28.2	+28.2	11.8	87	1.4	-1.3	1	Variable	15.67	+0.40	
20	14-20...	...	...	33.0	+0.5	17.1	+0.5	25.0	+0.4	61	+ 1	0.0	0.0	12.2	89	0.3	-2.1	1	N.	15.71	+0.47	
21	21-27...	...	...	36.9	+3.8	19.2	+1.7	28.0	+2.7	54	- 6	0.0	0.0	12.2	88	1.0	-1.1	1	N.	15.72	+0.48	
22	28-3 June	...	...	34.4	+0.8	20.6	+2.6	27.5	+1.7	70	+ 8	0.0	0.0	12.1	87	1.6	-0.3	2	N.W.	15.72	+0.48	

20	June	21	July	22	Aug.	23	Sept.	24	Oct.	25	Nov.	26	Dec.
24	"	11-17...	"	...	33·2	-1·3	19·6	+0·3	26·4	-0·5	61	-4	0·0
25	"	18-24...	"	...	37·4	+2·8	19·8	+0·3	28·6	+1·6	63	-5	0·0
26	"	25- 1 July	"	...	36·4	+1·3	20·9	+1·1	28·6	+1·2	72	+3	0·0
27	July	2- 8...	"	...	33·6	-1·6	20·5	+0·1	27·0	-0·8	69	-1	0·0
28	"	9-15...	"	...	33·6	-1·7	21·0	0·0	27·3	-0·9	71	-1	0·0
29	"	16-22...	"	...	36·0	+0·7	21·2	+0·1	28·6	+0·4	72	0	0·0
30	"	23-29...	"	...	35·2	+0·1	21·2	+0·1	28·2	+0·1	69	-4	0·0
31	"	30- 5 August...	"	...	37·0	+1·9	21·5	+0·3	29·2	+1·0	70	-4	0·0
32	August	6-12 ..	"	...	36·0	+0·9	21·6	+0·1	28·8	+0·5	65	-9	0·0
33	"	13-19...	"	...	34·9	+0·4	21·0	-0·5	28·0	0·0	70	-5	0·0
34	"	20-26...	"	...	32·8	-1·0	20·0	-1·3	26·4	-1·2	72	-4	0·0
35	"	27- 2 Sept.	"	...	34·6	+1·5	20·5	0·0	27·6	+0·8	76	0	0·0
36	September	3- 9...	"	...	34·2	+1·7	21·6	+1·6	27·9	+1·7	83	+7	0·0
37	"	10-16...	"	...	31·4	-0·8	19·8	+0·5	25·6	-0·2	76	-1	0·0
38	"	17-23...	"	...	32·3	+0·5	20·1	+1·0	26·2	+0·8	81	+4	0·0
39	"	24-30...	"	...	29·8	-1·4	18·8	-0·2	24·3	-0·8	77	·0	Drops.
40	October	1- 7...	"	...	33·1	+2·3	18·1	-0·3	25·6	+1·0	65	-12	0·0
41	"	8-14...	"	...	28·5	-2·0	18·5	+0·9	23·5	-0·5	80	+3	6·0
42	"	15-21...	"	...	29·2	-0·5	16·6	0·0	22·9	-0·3	86	+9	0·0
43	"	22-28...	"	...	28·0	-0·6	14·6	-1·4	21·3	-1·0	82	+5	0·0
44	"	29- 4 Nov.	"	...	25·4	-2·3	14·8	-0·6	20·1	-1·5	83	+5	0·0
45	November	5-11...	"	...	29·4	+2·9	17·1	+3·2	23·2	+3·0	88	+10	0·0
46	"	12-18...	"	...	26·4	+1·0	14·1	+0·9	20·2	+0·9	83	+4	0·0
47	"	19-25...	"	...	25·8	+1·6	13·8	+1·4	19·8	+1·5	88	+9	0·0
48	"	26- 2 Dec.	"	...	25·7	+2·7	13·8	+2·3	19·8	+2·6	93	+13	0·5
49	December	3- 9...	"	...	23·4	+1·2	12·1	+1·5	17·8	+1·4	88	+8	Drops.
50	"	10-16...	"	...	22·3	+0·8	10·2	+0·2	16·2	+0·4	86	+6	0·0
51	"	17-23...	"	...	21·5	+0·9	10·5	+1·4	16·0	+1·2	71	-9	Drops.
52	"	24-31...	"	...	20·2	+0·2	7·6	-0·4	13·9	-0·1	66	-14	0·0

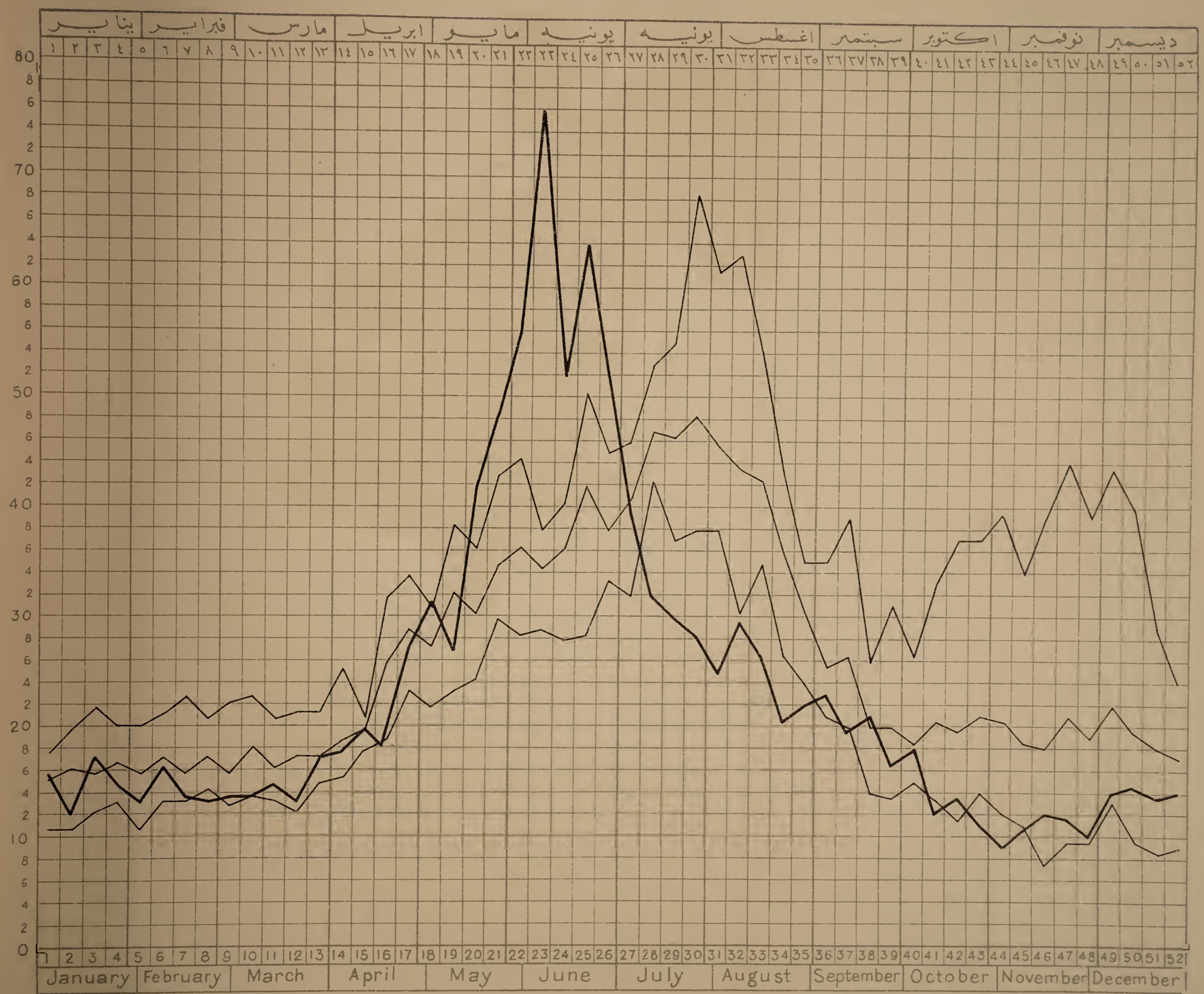
Government Press
7911-1925-320 ex.



المعدل الأسبوعي لوفيات الأطفال الذين دون السن الالى من عمر شهر بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود في مصر من 1918-1922
 تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة 1923
 Cairo City Health Report 1923.

خرائط رقم 2
 Chart 11

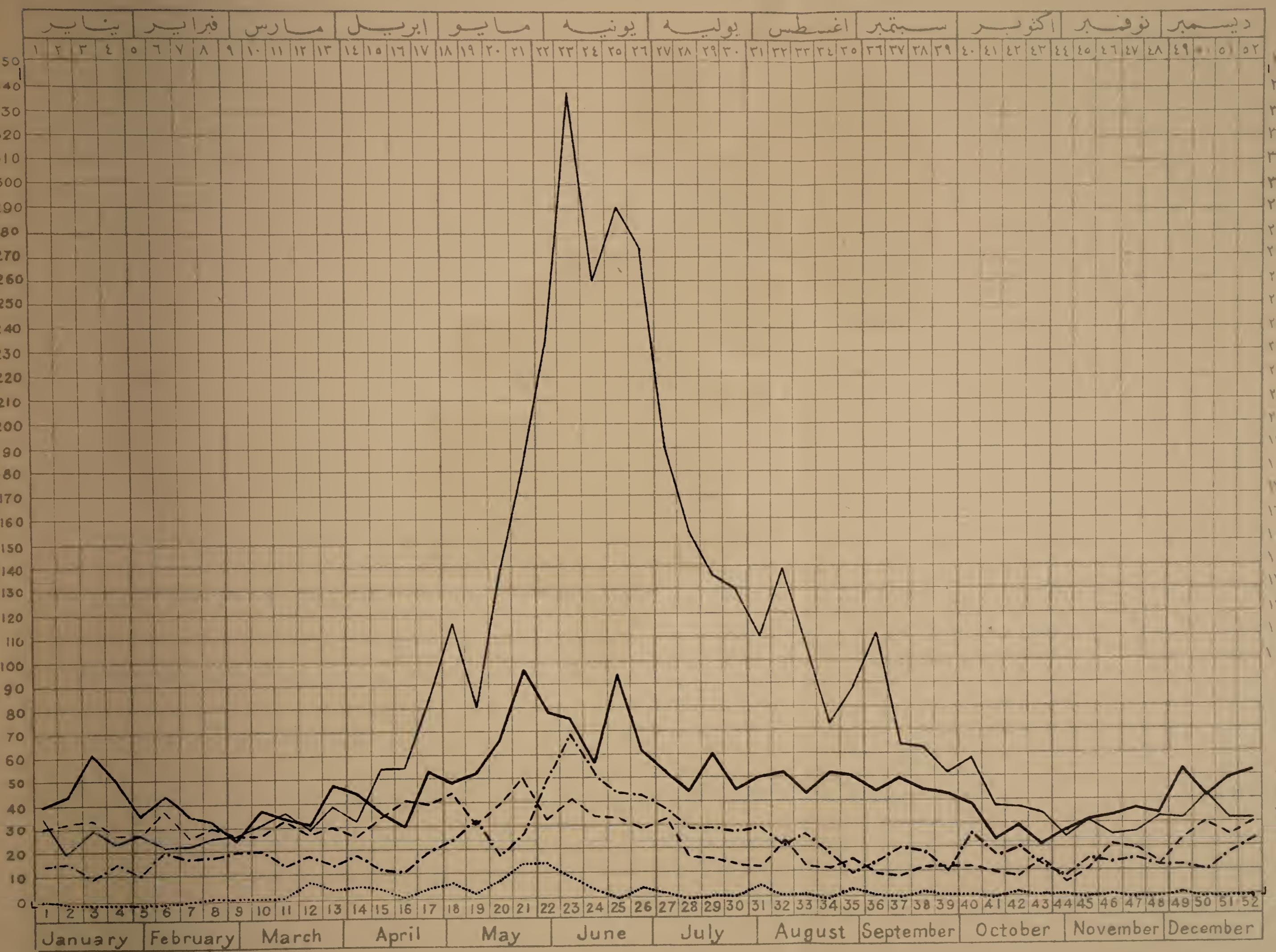
Cairo City infantile Mortality (Children 0-1)
 in quinquennial period 1918-1922.



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— Maximum, Minimum & Mean of Weekly Death-rates per 100 Births.
 — Weekly death-rates per 100 births for 1923.

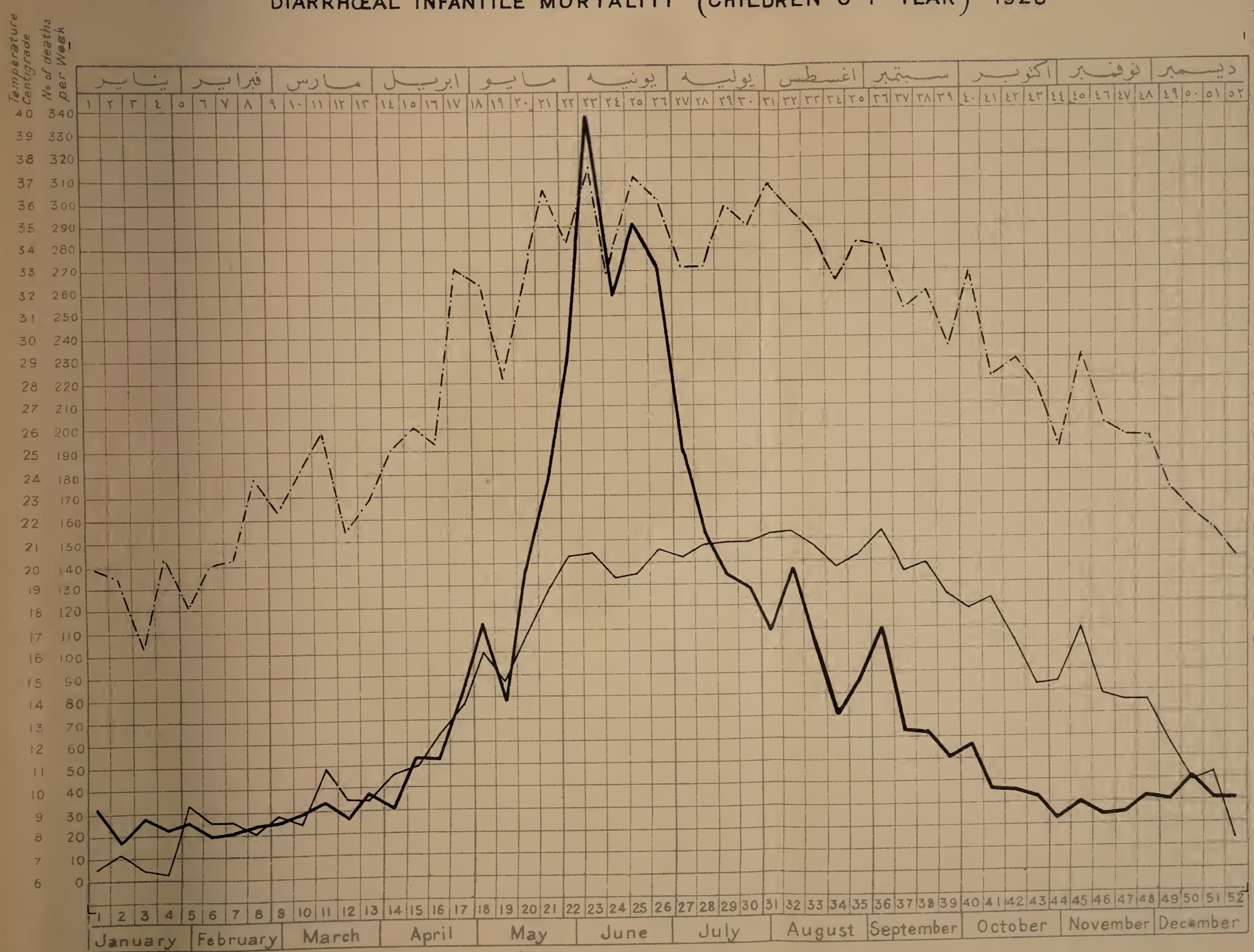
المعدل الأقصى والمتوسط والأدنى لوفيات الأطفال في مصر بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود
 معدل الوفيات الأسبوعي بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود في مصر 1923



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أقسام ونسبة معيشته
Infectious Diseases Other Diseases Marasmus Pulmonary Diarrhoea and Enteritis

وفيات الأطفال للأطفال الذين توفوا في السنة الأولى من عمرهم سنت ١٩٢٣

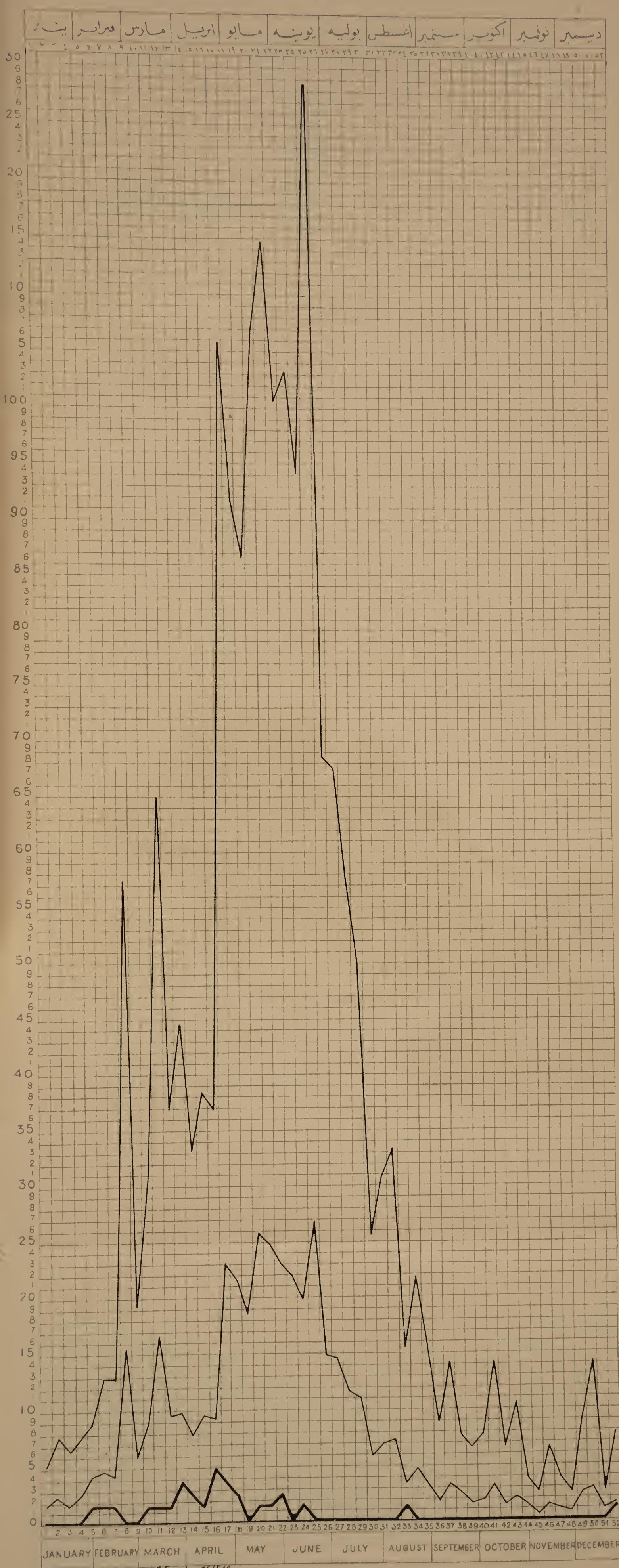


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— { Diarrhoea
الإسهال

Mean Temperature C.
متوسط درجة الحرارة بقياس السنتمتر

مَرْضُ الْجَدْرِعِ
SMALL POX



النَّسْبُ الْقُصُورِيُّ وَالصُّفْرِيُّ وَالْمُوْسَطُ لِعَدْدِ الْأَصْبَاتِ فِي كُلِّ مِلْيُونٍ مِنْ السُّكَّانِ مِنْ سَنَةِ ١٩١٨ إِلَى سَنَةِ ١٩٢٣
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1923.

النَّسْبُ الْقُصُورِيُّ وَالصُّفْرِيُّ وَالْمُوْسَطُ لِعَدْدِ الْأَصْبَاتِ فِي كُلِّ مِلْيُونٍ مِنْ السُّكَّانِ فِي سَنَةِ ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases 1923.

مرض الحصبة
MEASLES



النسبة المئوية والصيغة - والمنروضة لعدة إصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى ١٩٢٢.
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million population 1918-1922.

المجموع الاسبوعي للأصابات ١٩٢٣.
Weekly Total of cases 1923.

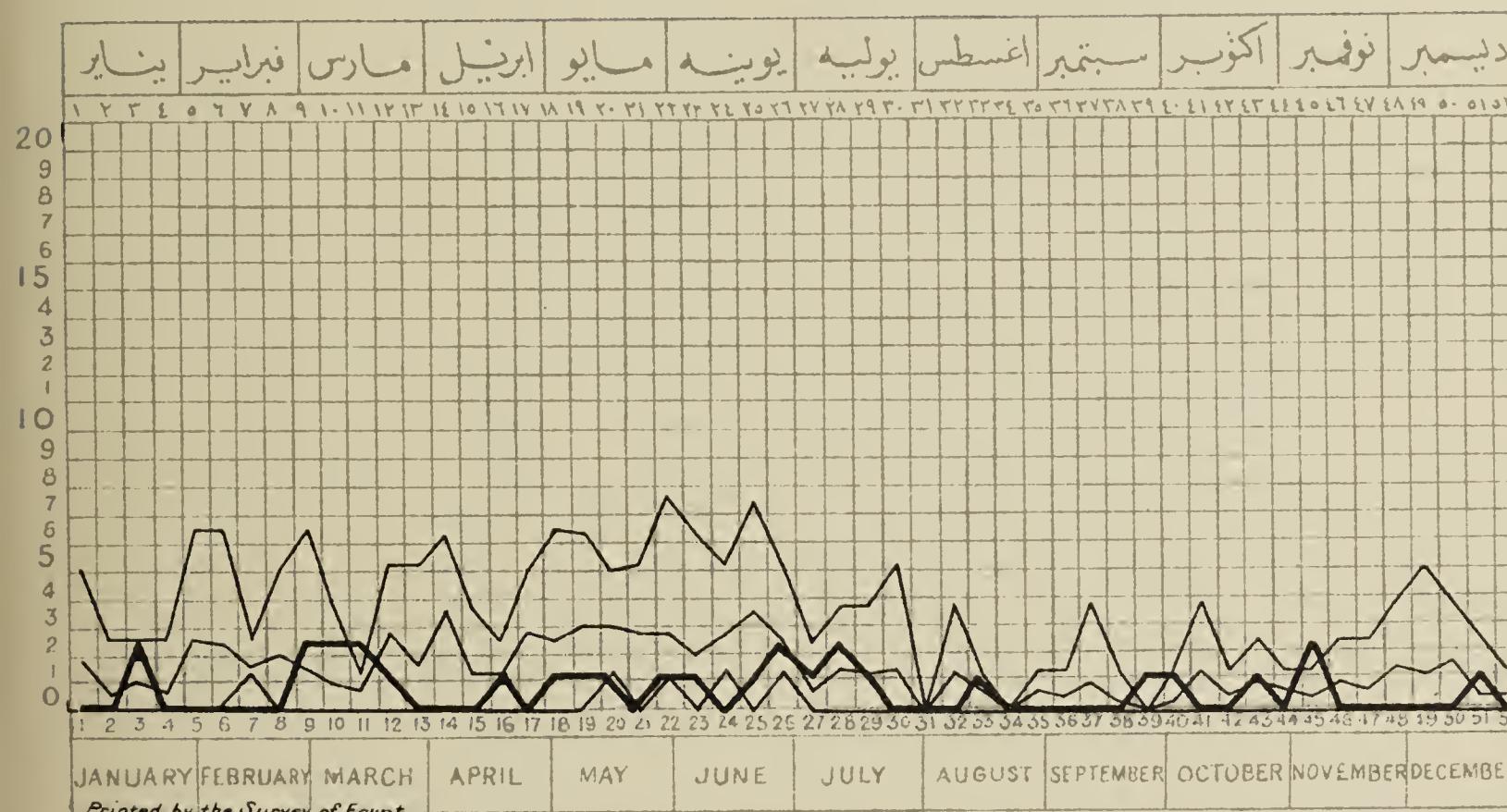
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٢٣
Cairo City Health Report 1923.

الحقائق المزيفة

SCARLET FEVER

خريطة رقم ٧

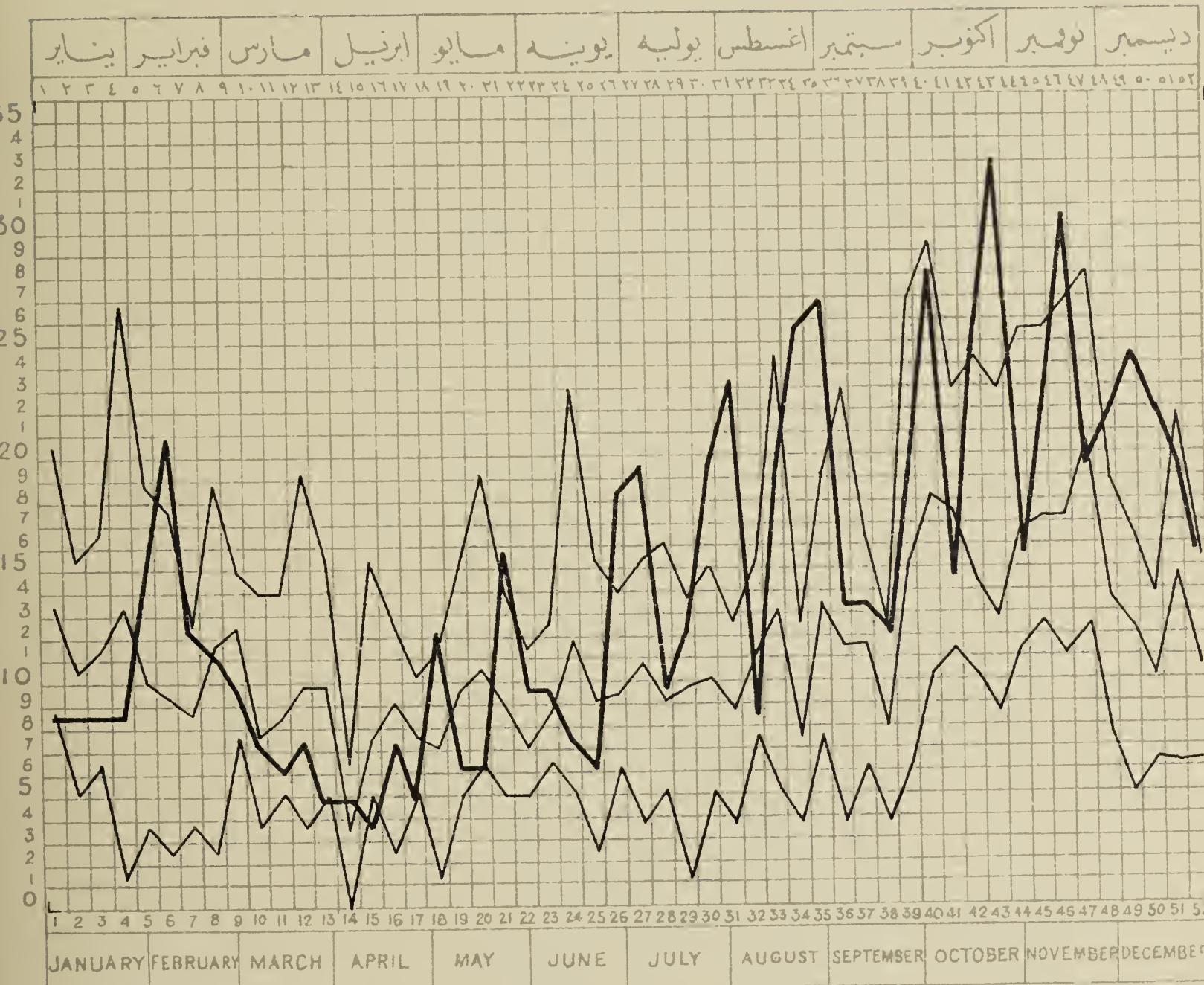
Chart VII.



النسبة المئوية والصفرى والمتوسطة لعدد الأصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة 1918 إلى سنة 1922
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في ثلاثة مدن Weekly Total of cases in 1923.

الدفتري
DIPHTHERIA

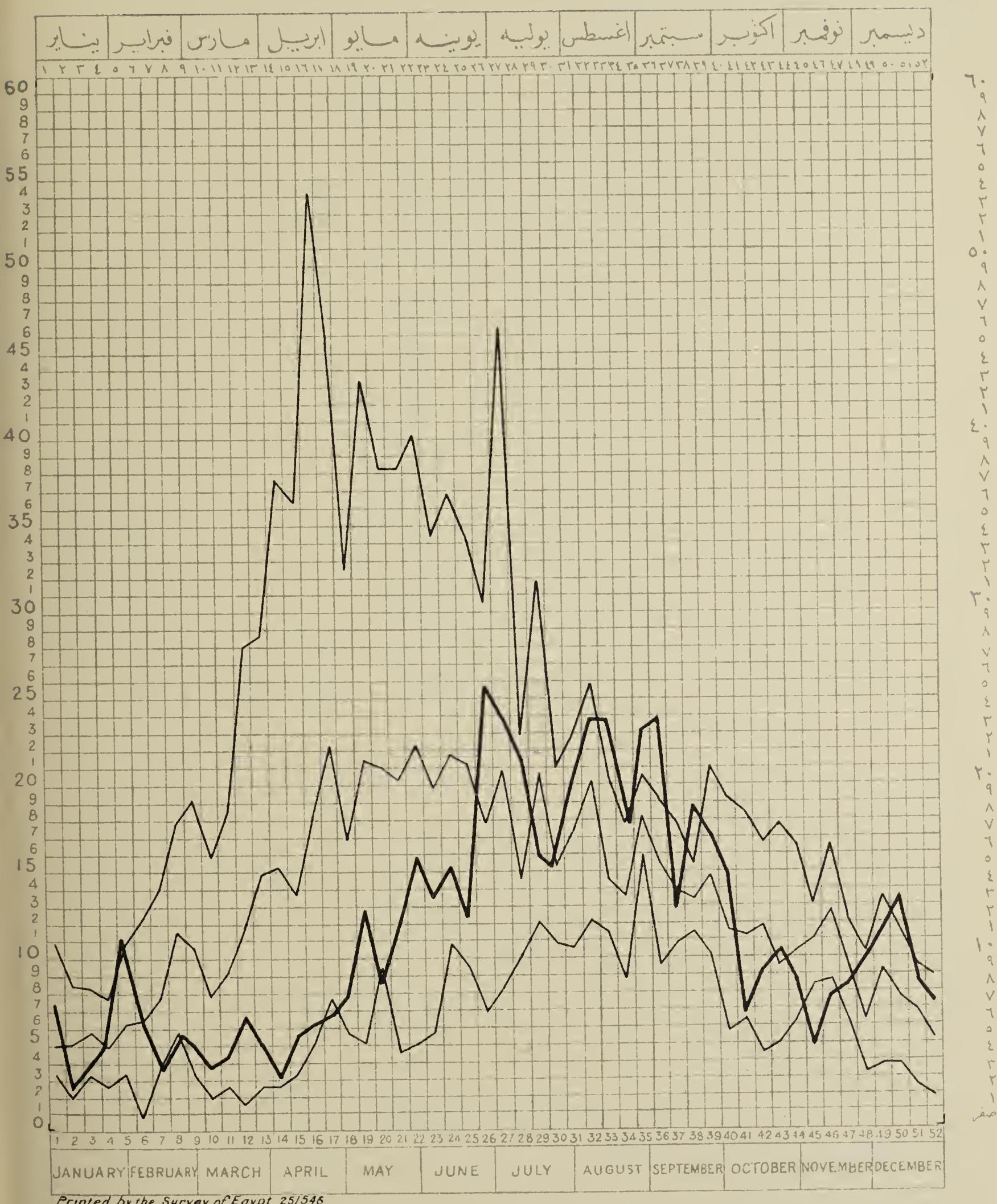


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أقصى ومتوازن مجموع الاصابات الأسبوعي مقداراً باعتبار كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى ١٩٢٢.
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases in 1923.

الحمى التيفودية
TYPHOID FEVER

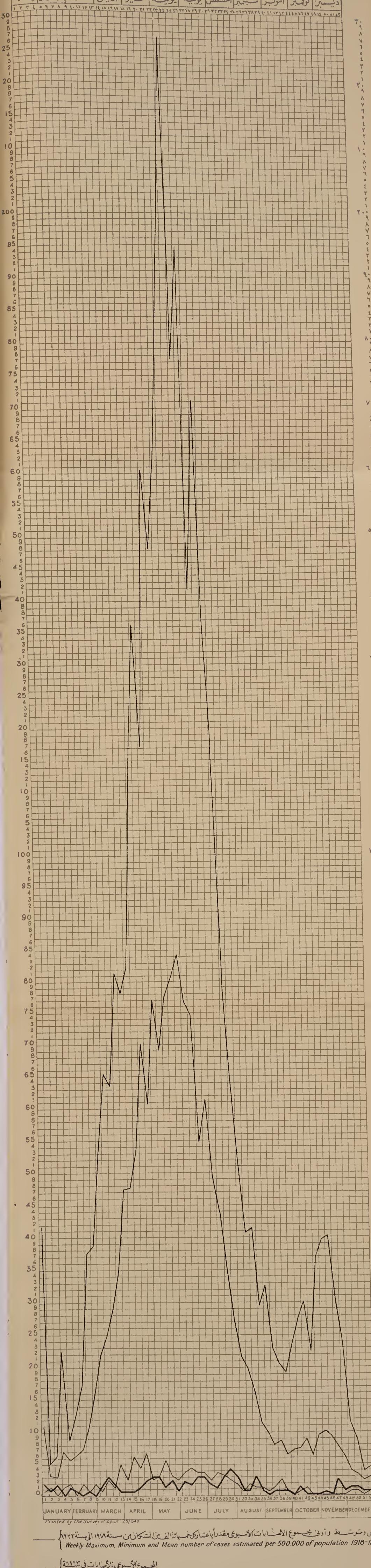


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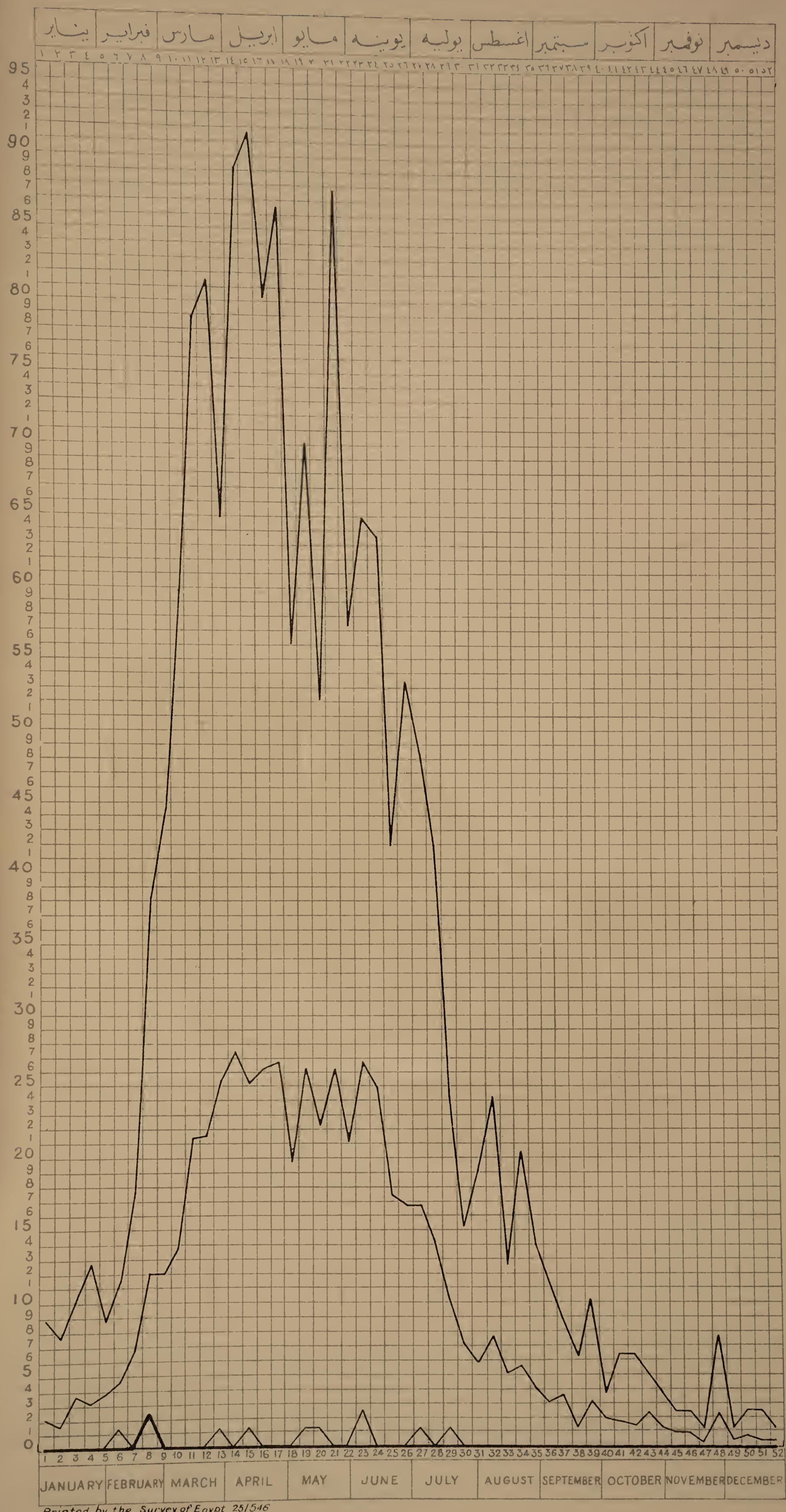
أقصى ومتوسط واربى مجموع الأصابات الاسبوعى مقدراً باعتماد كل 500,000 من السكان من سنة 1918-1922.
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per 500,000 of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الاسبوعى للأصابات فى ١٩٢٣.
Weekly Total of cases 1923.

الไข้ التيفوئيدية
TYPHUS



اللختى التجاعى
RELAPSING FEVER



النسبة المئوية والصفرى والمتوسطى للإصابات فى كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى ١٩٢٢
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

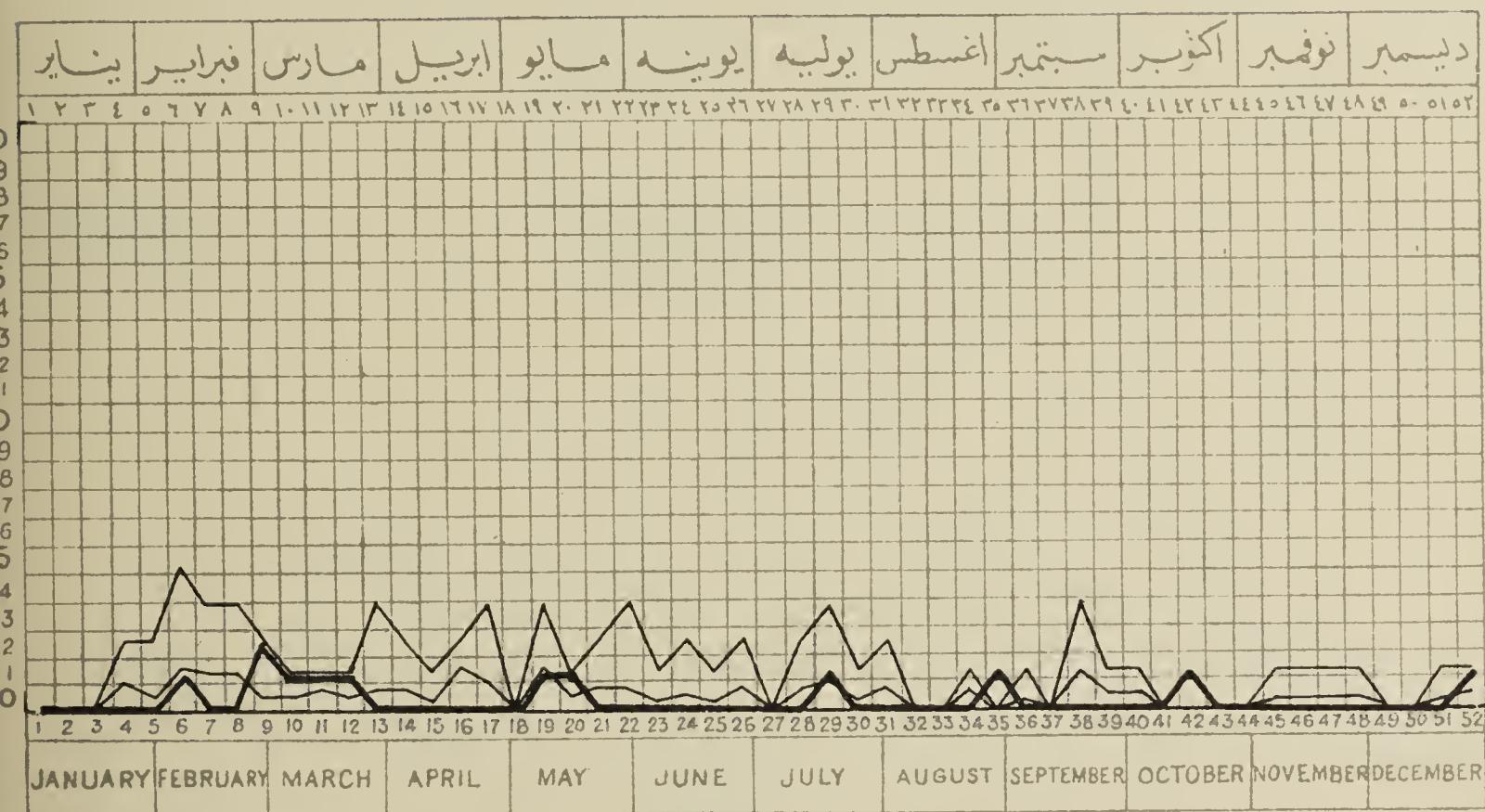
المجموع الأسبوعى للأصابات فى ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases 1923.

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٢٣
Cairo City Health Report 1923.

خريطة رقم ١٢
Chart XII.

الحمى المخيةز الشوكيةز

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER



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أقصى ومتوسط وأدنى مجموع الأصابات الأسبوعي مقدّراً باعتبار كل مليون من السكان من ١٩١٨ إلى ١٩٢٢
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

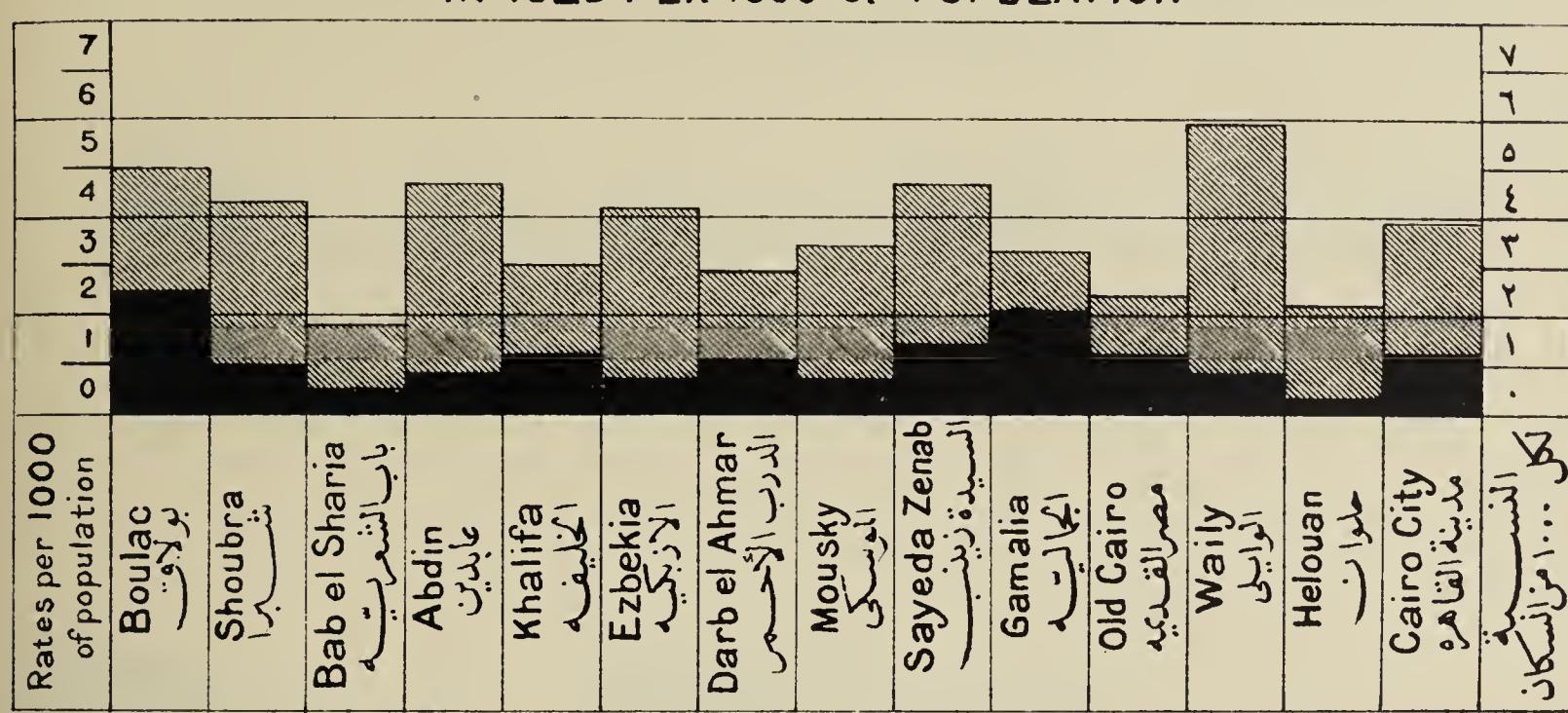
المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases in 1923

Fig. 1

Cairo City Health Report 1923

شیریصحة مدینة القاھرہ ۱۹۲۳

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات المثلثية للأرض الرئيسيّة في اقسام القاھرہ في ۱۹۲۳ ملکاً كل مائة ألف من السكان
ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE & DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 1000 OF POPULATION



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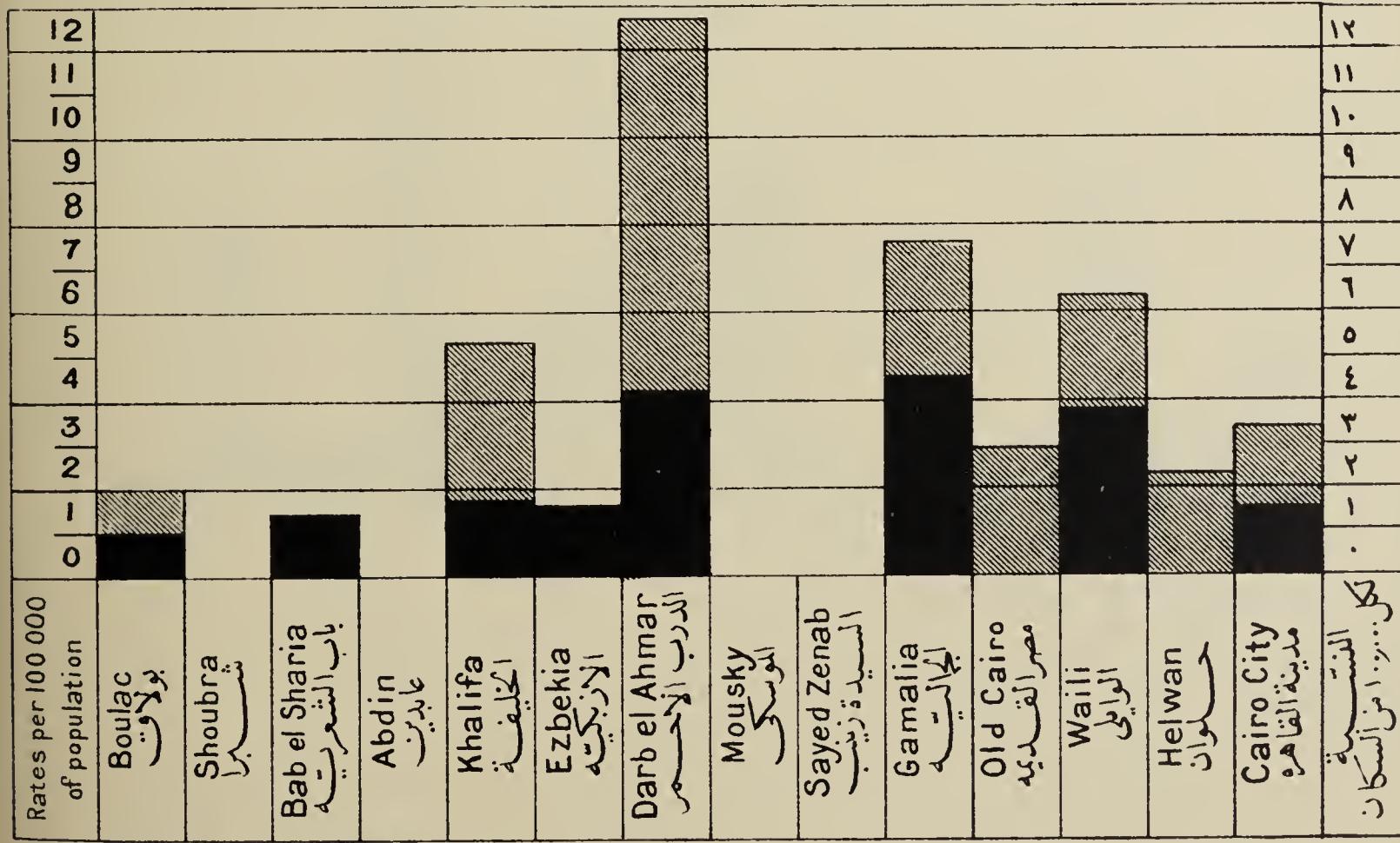
الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

Fig. 2

الشكل رقم ۲

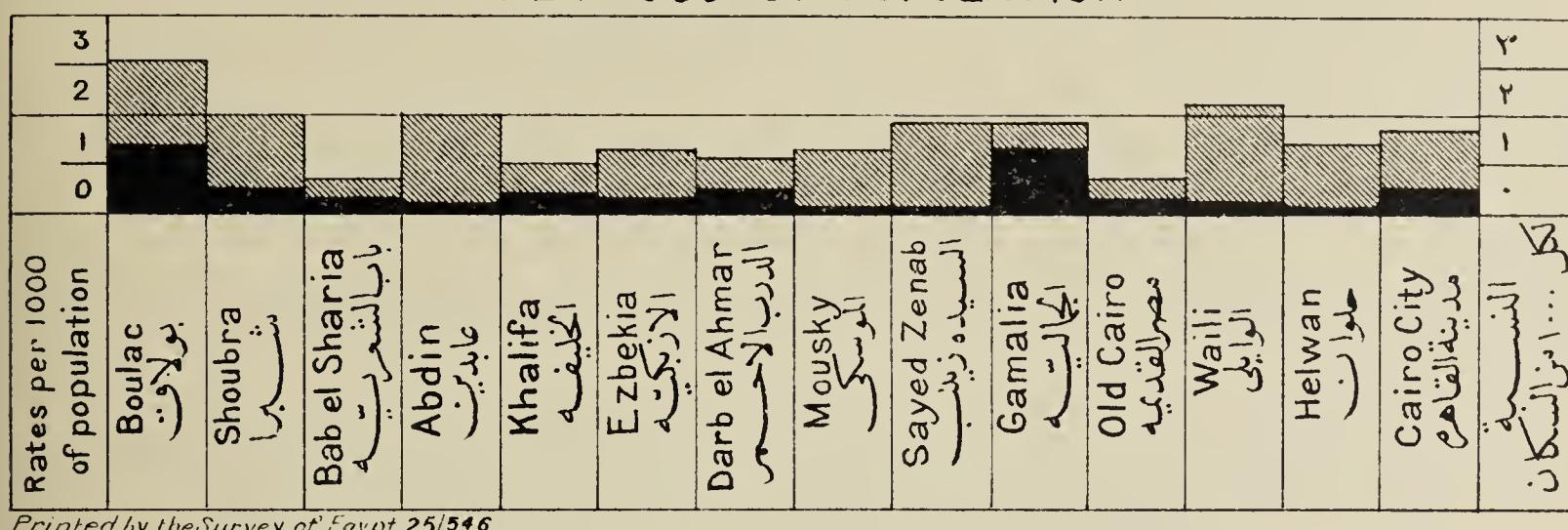
نسبة الاصابات والوفيات ب疹 الجدري باقسام القاھرہ في ۱۹۲۳ ملکاً كل مائة ألف من السكان
SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 25/546

الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

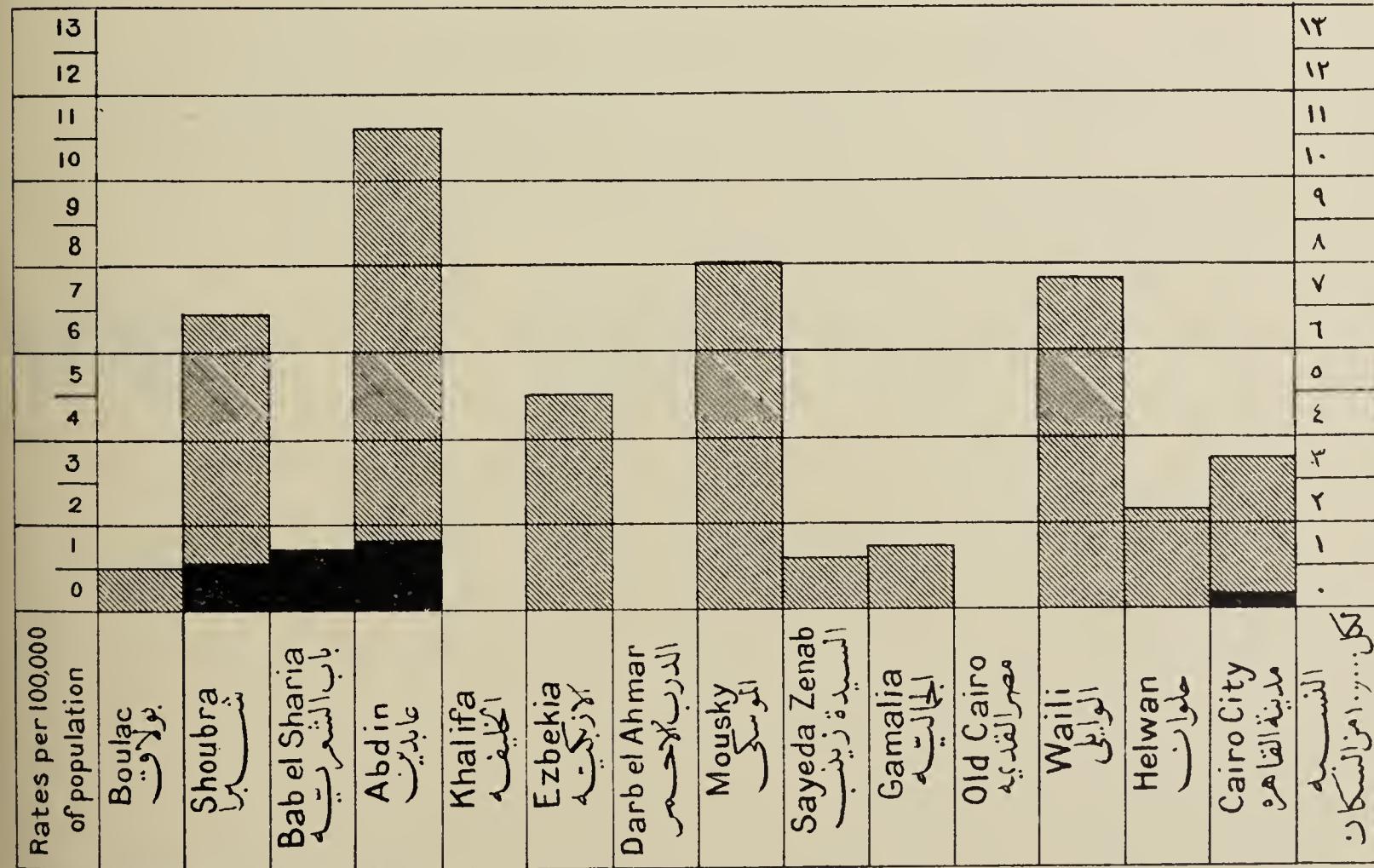
MEASLES CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923
PER 1000 OF POPULATION

Printed by the Survey of Egypt 25/546

الوفيات
Deathsالاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

Fig. 4

الشكل رقم ٤

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

Printed by the Survey of Egypt 25/546

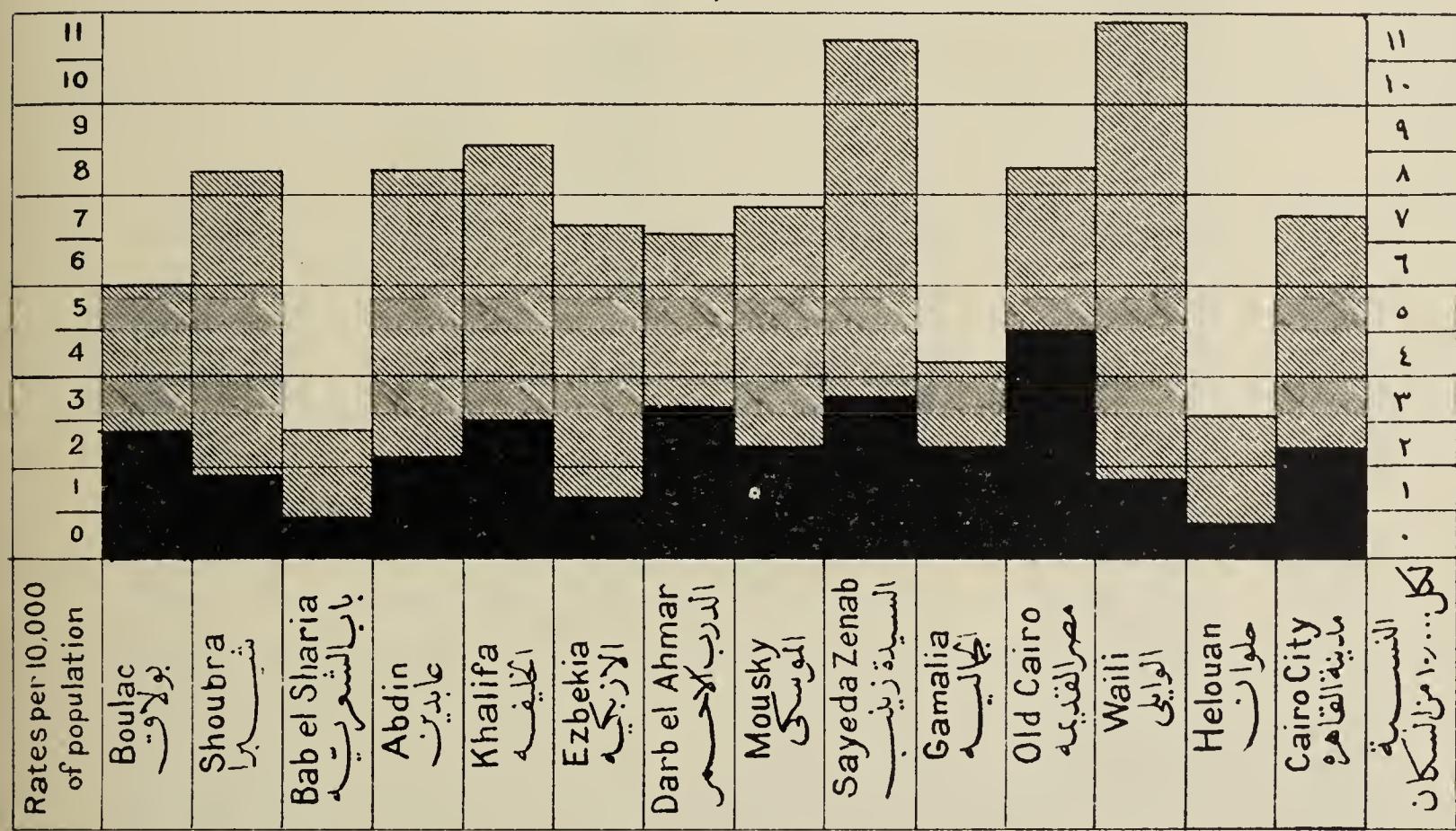
الوفيات
Deathsالاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

Fig 5

Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٥
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣
نسبة الإصابات والوفيات برض المفيه بـ ١٠,٠٠٠ نسمة

نسبة الإصابات والوفيات برض المفيه بـ ١٠,٠٠٠ نسمة
DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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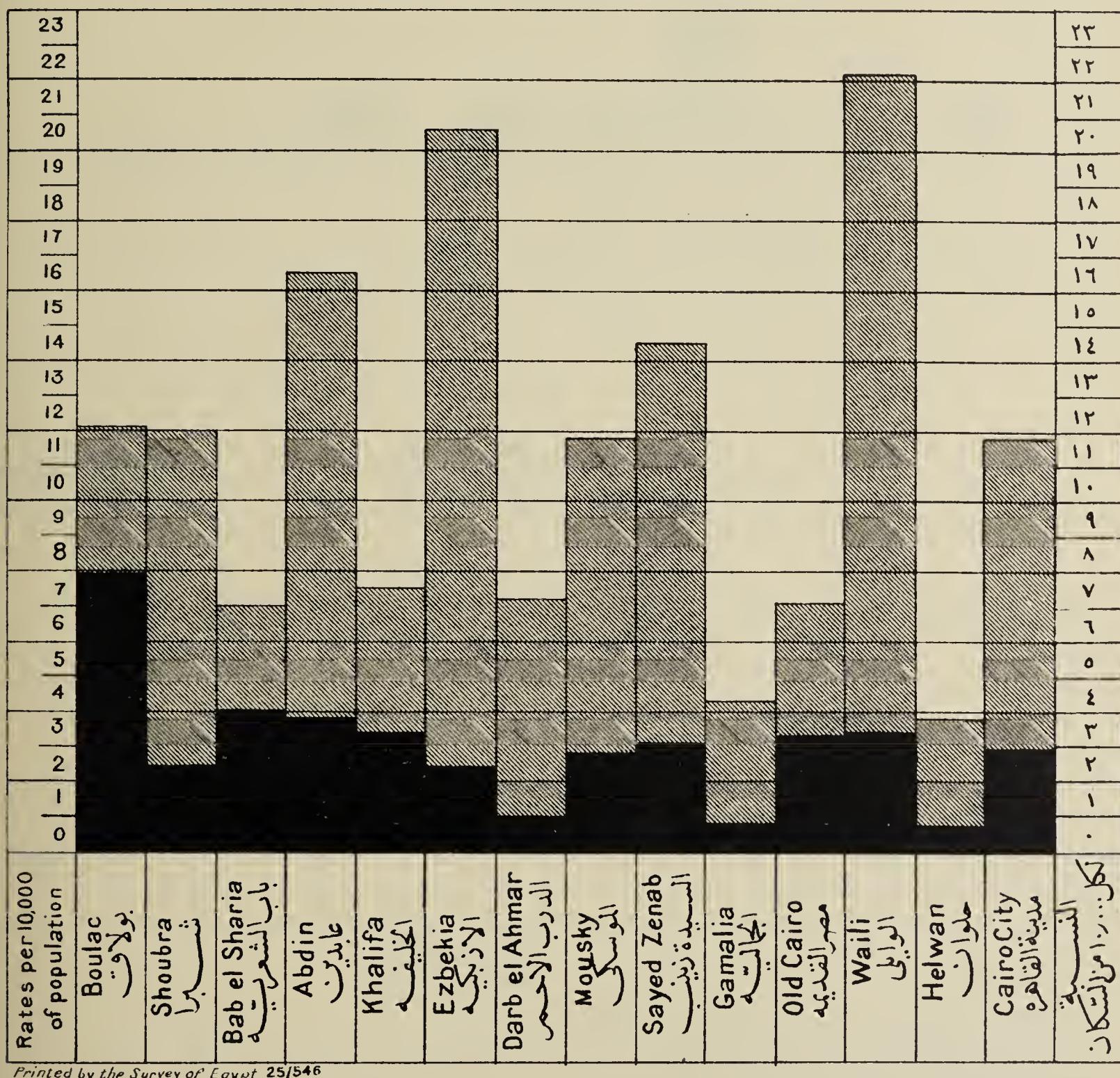
الوفيات
Deaths

الإصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

Fig. 6
Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٦
نقرصحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣
نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بـ التيفوئيد باقسام القاهرة في ١٩٢٣ كل عشرة الاف من السكان

TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923
PER 10000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

Fig. 7

Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٧
نقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة ١٩٢٣
نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بالجحني لـ١٩٢٣ باقسام القاهرة في كل عشرين ألف من السكان

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بالجحني لـ١٩٢٣ باقسام القاهرة في كل عشرين ألف من السكان
TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

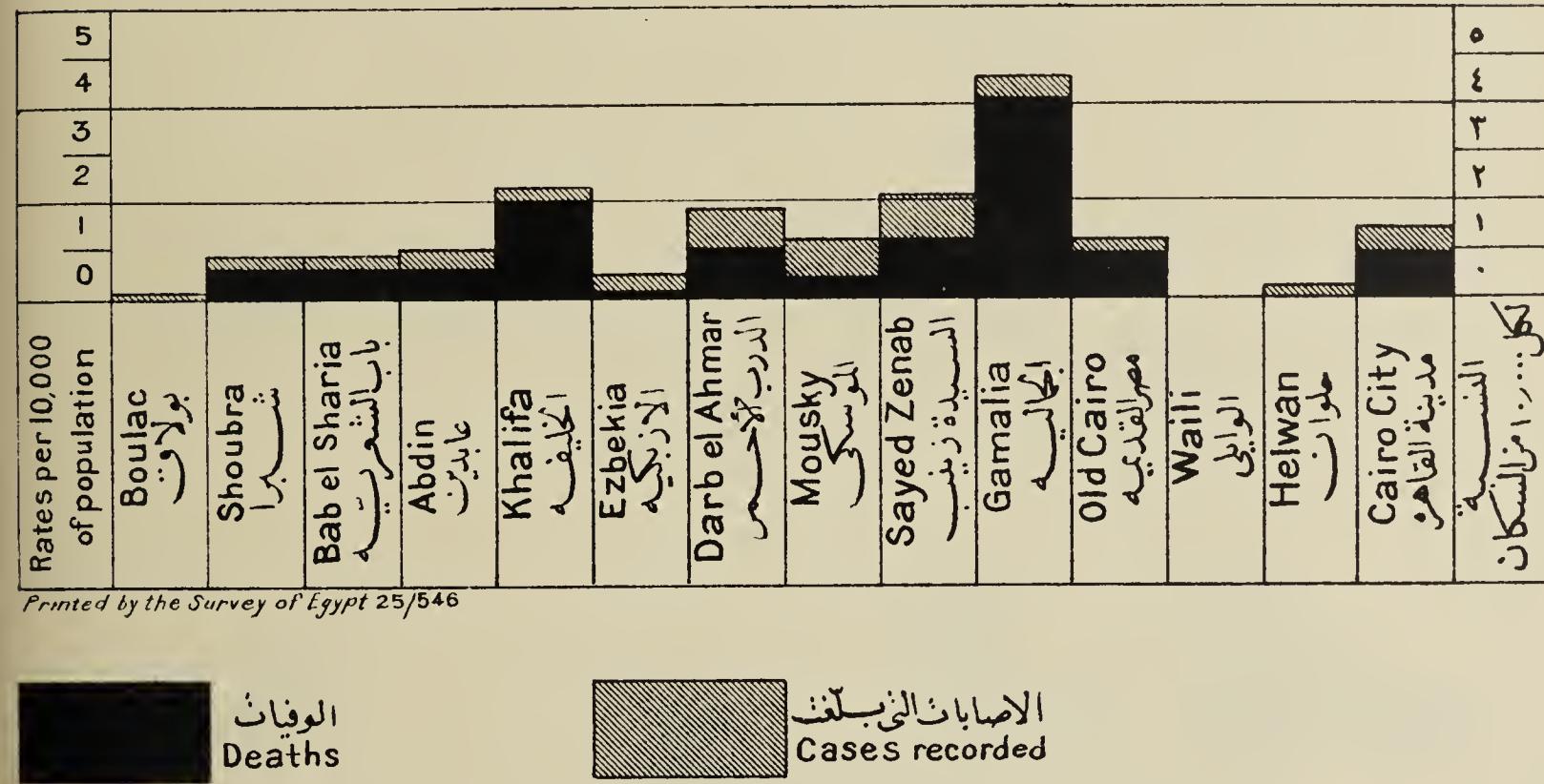


Fig. 8

الشكل رقم ٨

نسبة الأصابات والوفيات بالجحني المتعود باقسام القاهرة في ١٩٢٣ باكل مائة ألف من السكان
RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN
1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

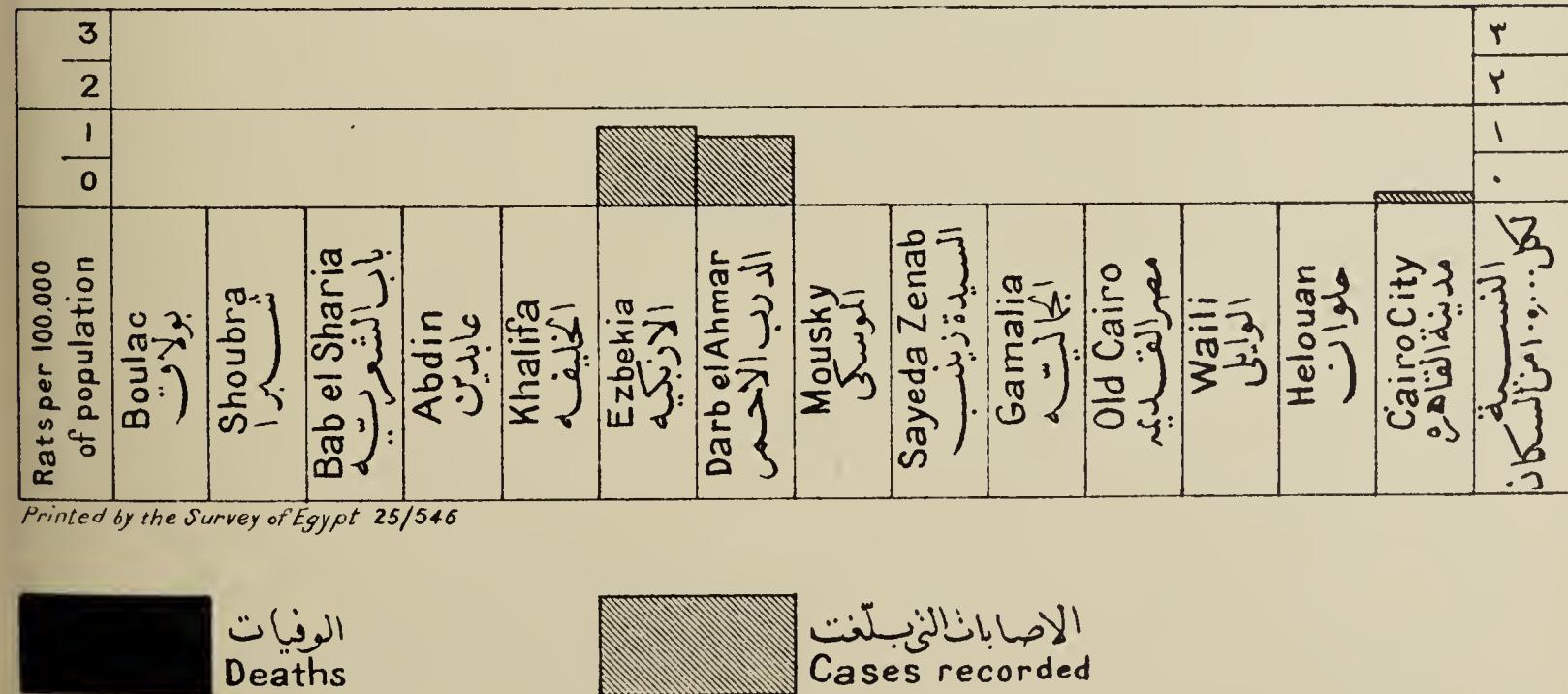
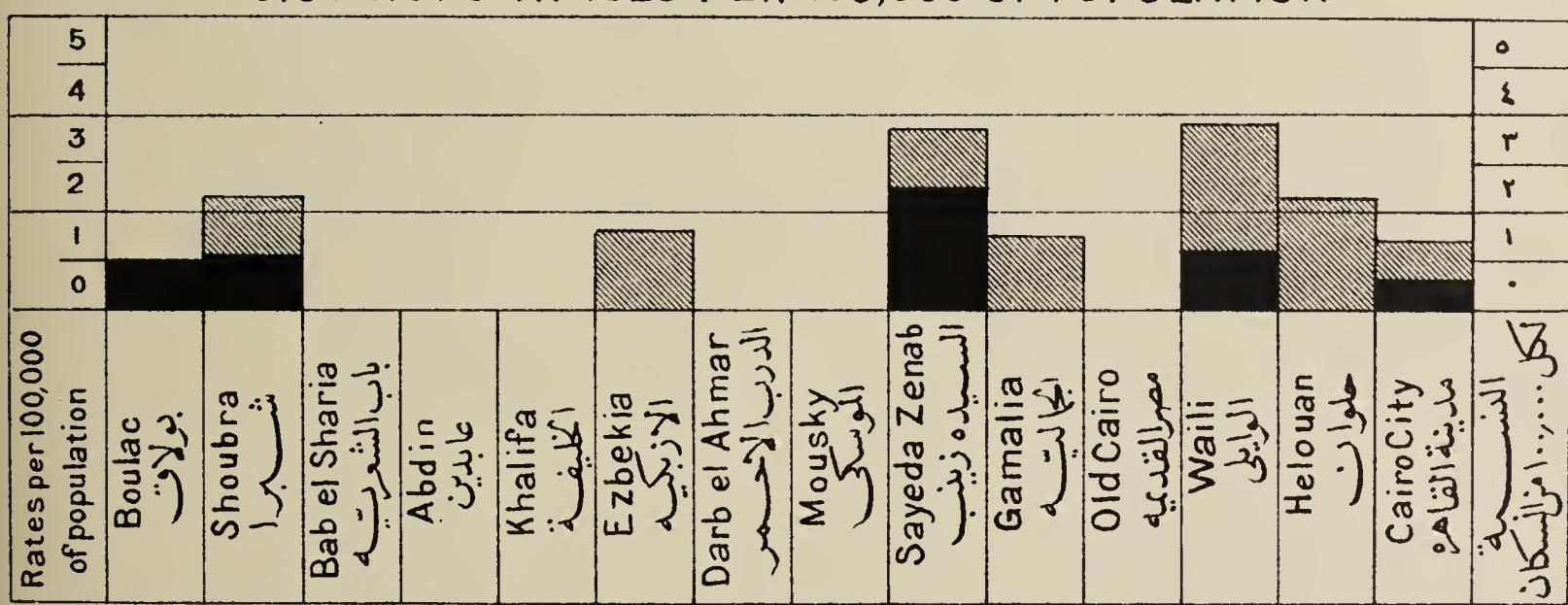


Fig. 9
Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٩
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣

نسب الأصابات والوفيات بالحمى الخبيثة الشوكوبنزية في مدن القاهرة في ١٩٢٣ لكل مائة ألف من السكان
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded

